

# AFGHANISTAN

Ancient Land with Modern Ways

مناك تاونوى ژوند



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خپرونکی : دافغا نستان شاهی دولت ، د پلان وزارت





Although Afghanistan's contributions had enriched the culture of Central Asia and beyond during the pre-Islamic and Islamic period, its fortunes fell on bad days early in the 19th Century. Through the vagaries of circumstance and the adverse balance of historical events the hopes and aspirations of its people repeatedly found expression only in successive, costly and bloody wars for Independence. But if the cost was tremendous, the sacrifice was worthwhile.

Unfortunately, the chroniclers of the Afghan cause have too often been its enemies. The damage done by such distortions is obvious.

Thus, an attempt has been made in the following pages to present an accurate panorama of the "Afghan Scene"—past and present. A mere two hundred pages, of course, are barely enough to do justice to a task deserving many volumes. Admittedly, then, to portray properly the "Afghan Story," immersed as it is in thousands of years of history, is beyond the scope of this volume. Thus, this first serious attempt at telling an honest story of the Afghan people, through the medium of pictures, gives only a glimpse into "Afghan Life." If, however, it can be of use to serious students of "Afghan Life," the author has accomplished his mission.

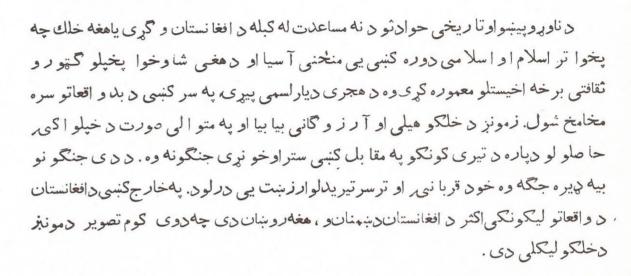
If in scanning these pages the reader discovers that both the people and the government of Afghanistan are determined to make up for lost time, and if he gets the impression that Afghans are proud of their past, conscious of their present and confident of their future, the efforts of the author and his associates are amply rewarded.

ABDUSSATTAR SHALIZI
President of Planning Department,
Ministry of Planning





Independence Monument, Kabul دخپلواکی څلی ،کابل



پهراتلونکو پاڼو کښی زیارایستل شویدی چه ۱۵ فغانستان دتیر او اوسنی "منظر "یوعمومی تصویر و ښو دل شی. یوالحی دوه سوه مخه دری دپاره بس ندی چه یوه داسنی موضوع چه څو څو څو څو کوته اړه اری و ښودلای شی. د افغانستان د حالا تو پوره مصور کول چه څو زره کا له تاریخ اری دری کتاب د قدرت نه لوړ دی. دغه لهړنی کوښښ چه یو افغان د خپلوخلکو قصه د تصویرونو په ترڅ کښی وړاندی کوی محض "د افغانانو ژوند" ته یوه کتنه ده، که چیری داکتاب هغو خلکوته چه دافغانو د ژوند څیړنه کوی د یولار ښوو د کی وظیفه اجراکړای شی نو د لیکونکی د نده و بشپړ شوی ده.

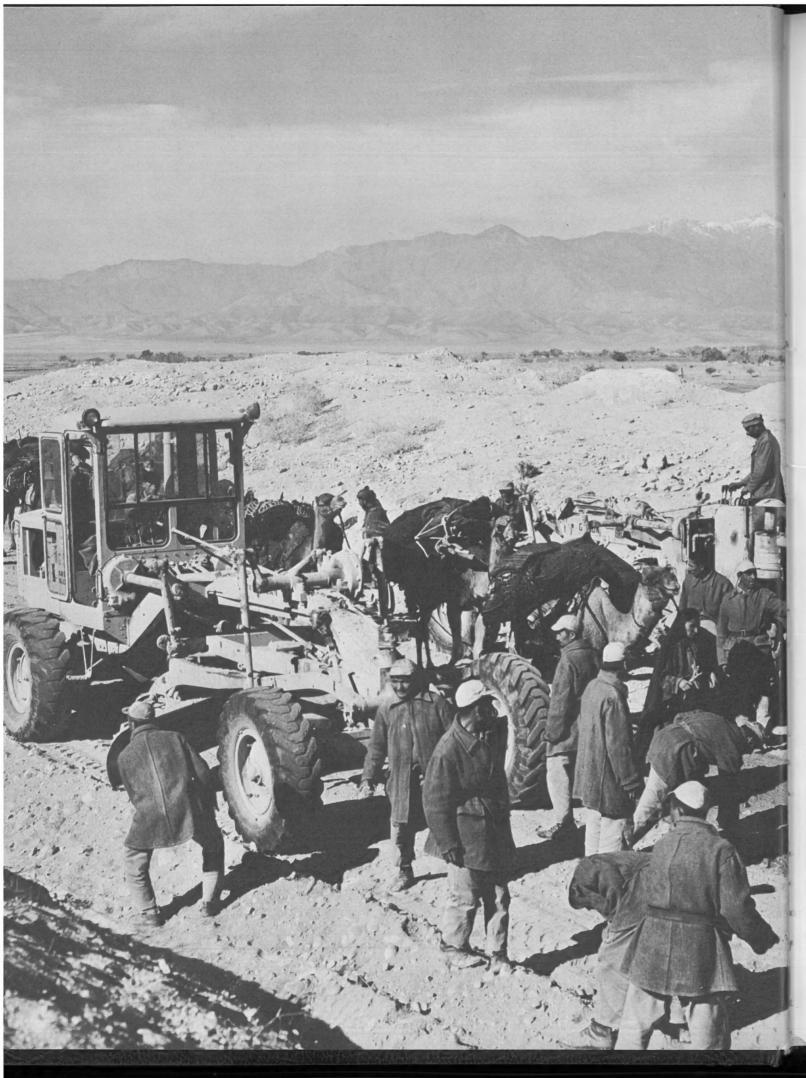
د تیر وضایعاتو دتلافی رلپاره د افغانستان خلکو او حکومت سخت کار ته هغه کړی او په سوله سره د تر قی پرلار رهی دی . که چیری دی کتاب په لوستلواو لیدلو لوستونکی ته د اعقیده پیداشی چه افغانان پخپل تیر وخت و یا پی او په او سنی حالت و اقف ، او په ر اتلونکی و قت اعتمال او اطمینان لری نو دمؤلف او د ده د ملگرو کونینسو نه کاملا تلافی شوی دی .

عبدالستار شاليزي دپلان رئيس



His Majesty discusses matters of state with Prime Minister Daoud

اعلیحضرت همایونی دښاغلی سردار محمد داؤد صدراعظم سره دهیواد په چارو غزیزی،



# PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS PERCENT INCREASE, 1956-1960 25 50 100 150 200 250 500 1,000 10,000 CEMENT CHINAWARE MATCHES RAYONS CARPETS

## CROSSROAD OF MANY CIVILIZATIONS

History and geography have made Afghanistan the great crossroad of Asia. Bounded on the North by U.S.S.R., on the west by Iran, pointing a long finger eastwards across the top of Kashmir and India to touch the Chinese border, and once stretching southward to meet the Arabian sea, Afghanistan's valleys and mountain passes, broad plateaus and rolling flatlands were crisscrossed by the deep-worn trails of countless trading caravans long before the birth of Christ. And generations before Columbus discovered the New World, Afghanistan's cities like Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Ghazni and Balkh were the thriving centers of a civilization that saw Afghan kings enthroned as far away as Delhi, while names and places later to become famous in world history were already linked to the Afghan past and were legend throughout the East—places like the Khyber Pass, the Bolan Pass, the Gomal Pass, the Pamirs and the Hindu Kush; names like Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Genghis Khan and Marco Polo.

Today, modern airliners wing their way high above the old trade routes. The camel trails have spread into a widening network of smooth-surfaced roadways busy with the heavy traffic of motor trucks loaded with the fruits of farm and industry. Cities and factories hum with quickened energy.

Schools and hospitals dot the land.

It is a picture of this present-day Afghanistan that is presented in these pages—a picture set against the rich historical background that is the Afghan heritage and projecting into the ever-

brightening future that is its goal.

If the picture is often colorful, it is because Afghanistan itself is a land resplendent in color and beauty—from the lofty blue-white grandeur of its snow-capped peaks, to the green softness of its crop-heavy highland plateaus nestling in the mountains' shadows, to the pastel-tinted brilliance of desert sands scattered across its sun-drenched lowlands.

If the story is sometimes dramatic, it is because drama, too, is part and parcel of this land—a land where the long centuries have seen stubborn waves of would-be conquerors thrown back defeated, where a proud people have twice rebuilt their ruined cities from the smoldering ashes left by invaders, and where the challenge of today—no less forceful than those before—is to develop the country's abundant natural and human resources and to match the twentieth century stride for stride.

Again, it is hoped that these pages will show something of how far Afghanistan has traveled the uphill road to progress in the forty years since once again gaining its independence, the nation

became master of its own affairs.

The way has not been easy. With the country severely handicapped, first by a shortage of funds resulting from years of economic under-development imposed on her by pressures from outside and later by the general crippling effects of World War II, it was abundantly clear at the outset that the challenge was, in many ways, the most difficult that the country had ever faced.

Yet, without hesitation, Afghanistan set out to develop its long dormant resources and to raise

the tragically low living standards of its people.

Vast strides had to be taken with boldness and imagination. Education had to be made uniform and systematic. Health problems had to be tackled. Reforms of major significance had to be inaugurated in almost every area of the Nation's economy; plans had to be designed for better and more abundant farm production, and minor industries initiated. Roads needed to be built and communication facilities extended so that the public could be kept abreast of both internal and external affairs.

All these things were of the utmost necessity and all needed an abundance of time, technology and money. The effort began at a time when the country was dangerously deficient in all three.

Picture of the fading past, a camel train interrupts new highway construction

دپخوا زمانی تصویر ، داونبانو کاروان نوی عصری لاد و دانی بنده کړی ده.



Somehow, however, the impossible was made to seem only difficult, and Afghanistan began to move steadily, if slowly, ahead. That the country was able to draw on a deep and fertile heritage of cultural inspiration under the visionary leadership of His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah no doubt accounts for the first fruitful progress against the 'impossibles' during the early years.

Later, other nations and their agencies came to help the Afghan cause, and a host of visitors the famed and the unknown-public figures and executives-teachers and technicians-all found their way to Afghanistan's side. They brought precious aid and shared themselves in the unforgettable experience of seeing a nation emerge from the dusty garb of the past and take on the bright dress of the modern world.

Particularly in the last five years has Afghanistan reaffirmed its dedication to progress. During this period, under the leadership of Prime Minister Daoud who is concurrently the Minister of Planning it has demonstrated time and again that the impossible can still be achieved.

Education, for example, advanced farther under the Five-Year Plan than most persons twenty years ago would have thought it possible to achieve in a decade.

Indeed, most of the photographs contained in this book would not have been possible a short five years ago.

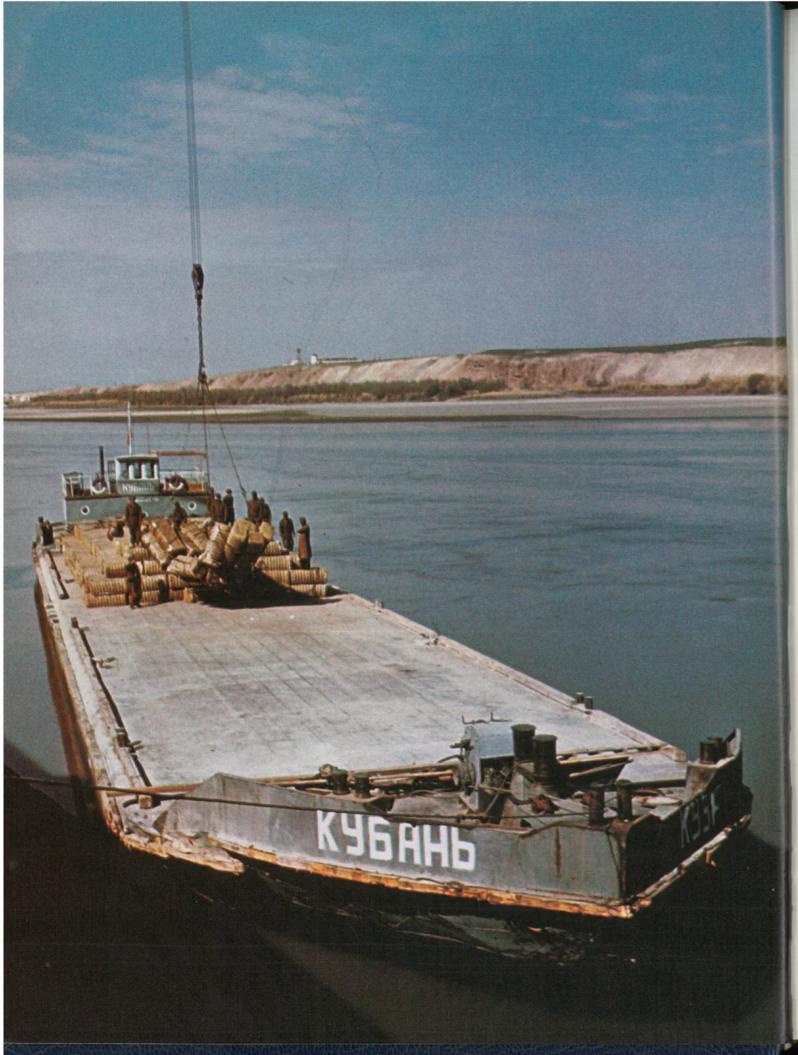
To list all, or even most, of the results achieved under the First Five-Year Plan would, of course, be impossible in so brief an introduction. Not that this is by any means to suggest that the struggle is over and all battles won; far from it. But even the most casual observer of the Afghan scene over the past five years cannot but have been impressed by some of the more outstanding achievements. Such an observer would know, for example, that textile plants and sugar factories have gone into operation, that cement plants and giant workshops are now in full production. He would know that busy airports have been opened, that heavy roadways have been laid, and that the voice of Radio Kabul can be heard in distant parts of the world. He would have heard that the once-dreaded malaria in Afghanistan is now almost entirely a thing of the past and that nearly every Afghan boy and girl can now get started in public school. And he would also have been aware of the far-reaching social reforms that now enable the women of Afghanistan to begin taking their rightful place in the newly developing national image.

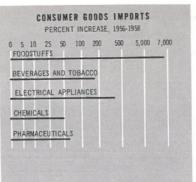
Above all, he would almost certainly have sensed the new dreams and bold plans that envisage

a new and fuller life for all Afghanistan.

But the pictures speak for themselves, and it is with what we hope is pardonable pride that we welcome readers everywhere to join on a colorful tour of modern-day Afghanistan, moving once again in step with her historic destiny.

Loading karakul (Persian lamb) skins for shipment abroad at Kandahar International

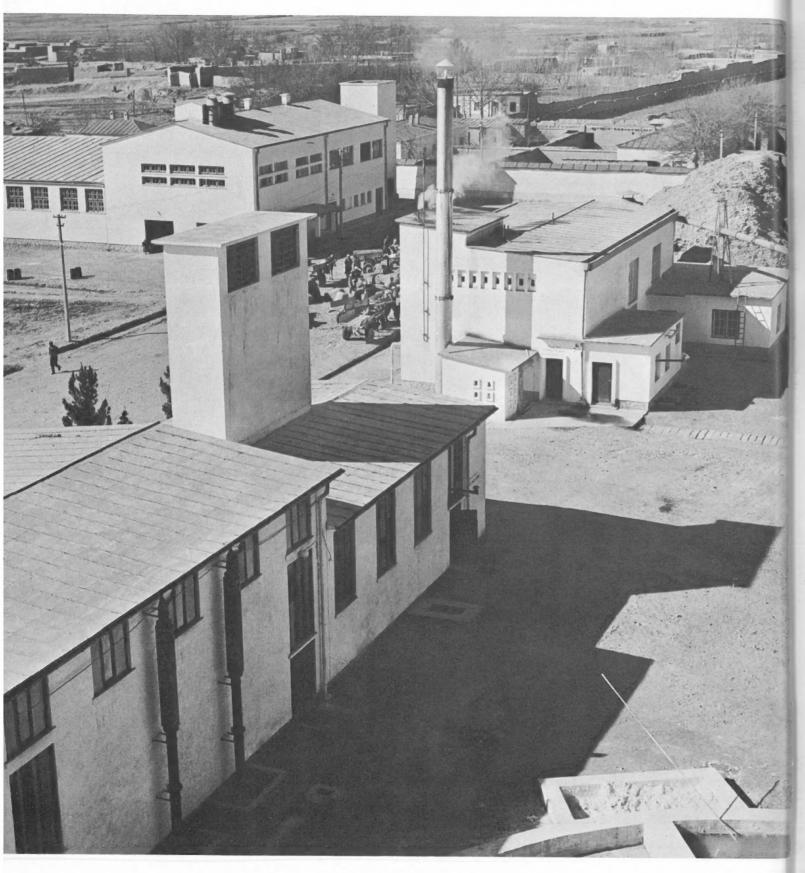




ومركب تولولويه لار

Barge unloading at Kizil Kala, river port opposite U.S.S.R. border

دقزل قلا بندر کښی دبېړۍ تشول ،دشوروی اتحاد سرحدته مخامخ د آمود سېن په غاړه

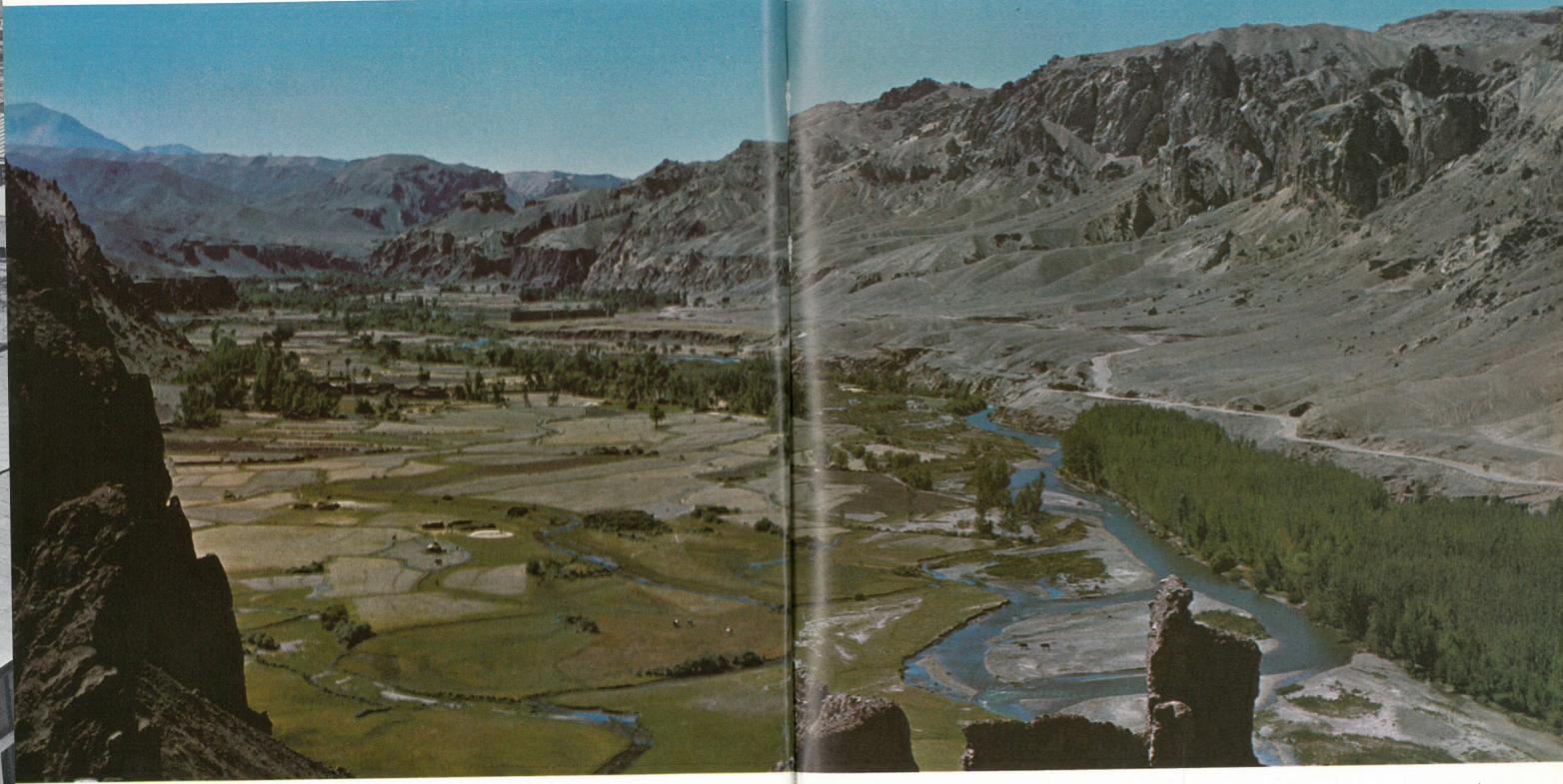


شوی وای ، دتعلیم او دو نری چه متحد او منظم و ول پرمخ بهو ل شو ی وای ، صحی مشکلا تاله مخی لری شوی وای اولاز مه ده چه په همدی لړ په لحینو او یا ټولو اقتصادی ساحو کښی ځلا ند نهضتونه مینځ تدرا غلی وای ، دزدا عتی ټولید اتودزیا تو لواو ښه کو لو لپا ره اغېزنا ك تجو یز ونه نیو ل شوی وای ، اود کو چنیو صنا یعو د پیدا کسولو لپا ره اقد ام شوی وای . شر ور وه چه سر کو نه جو په او د مواصلاتواو تقلیا تودیر اختیاپه هکله تسهیلات ددې لپاره غونه شوی وای چهو گړوپه یووخت کښی دداخلی او خارجی چارومراقبت کو لای شو ای. که څه هم د غو ټو لو اقداما تو ته ډېر ضر ور تالیدل کېده خودغو ټولو چاروبو ټاکلی ټکنالو ژی ، اوټاکلی پنگی ته ایه درلوده. په د غو ټو لو کو ښنو نو او تشبئا تو با ندی په یوه د اسی و خت کښی پیلو شوچه مملسکت په یوه ده شناك ډولو څه هم په ابندائی ډولوی د تر اودل . بیا هم نیا ر وو یستل شو چه تر یوی اندازی پوری مشکلات اوډېر خنیو ونه هوار کړی او که څه هم په ابندائی ډولوی د تر نوی په لاړ په ونه لو ا ك په لار په پر مختګ وکړی . ټردی چه مملکت و کو لای شیچه د کلتوری اواد ثی الها ماتو په اساس اود معظم ټو لو ا ك محمد ظاهر شاه اونه سټری کېدونکی صد دا عظم بناغلی سرداد محمدداؤد په لار ښوونه اواد شاد منځ په و یا ندی لا شی. همغه ؤچه ده نا هملور لپاره محمد ظاهر شاه اونه سټری کېدونکی صد دا عظم بناغلی سرداد محمدداؤد په لار ښوونه اواد شاد مخ په و یا ندی لای شی. همغه ؤچه ده نا ټول مملکتو نه او د هغوی هیئتو نه افغانستان ته مخه شو ه . هنوی ډېری ګټووری مرستی و کړی او په هغود یا دونی و پتجر بو کښی چه افغانستان ته موی په د پارن و زیرهم دی داښکاره کړه چه نامه دنان هم دامکان جامه اغوستلی او اخبراکېدای شی د بناغلی صدراعظم په لار ښوونه چه د پلان و زیرهم دی دابنکاره کړه چه نامه دنان هم دامکان جامه اغوستلی او او برا و او برا و د د بانکاره کړه چه نامه دنان هم دامکان جامه اغوستلی او اجراکېدای شی .

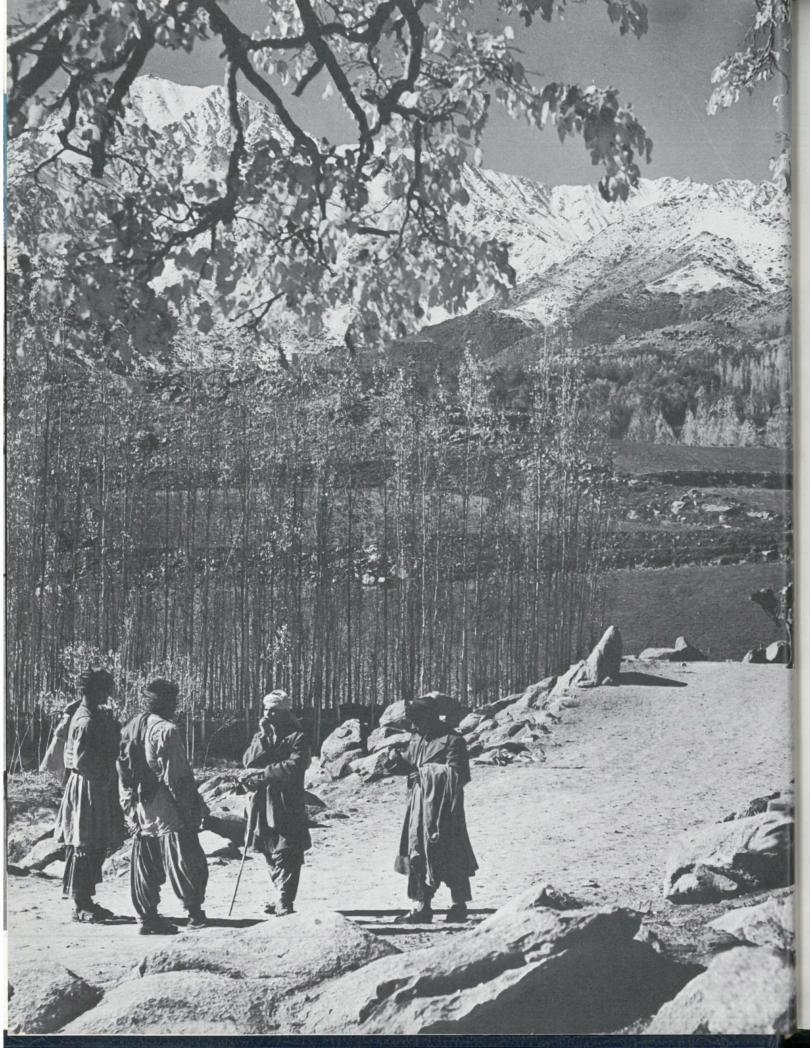
مثلاً معارف دینځکلن پلان په لمن کښی له هغی نه هم ریات پرمختگ و کړ چه شل کاله پخوابه ئی په لــوکلو کښی دامکان اټکلل کېدلای شو . په حقیقت کښی هغه تصویرونه چه په دغه کښا کښی ځای شویدی دینځکلن پلان نه ترمخه دهغی د زیاتی برخی لاس ته راوپل ناممکن کڼل کېدل البته په داسی لنډه مقدمه کښی دهغو ټولوننایجوبلکه دهغوی دزیاتی برخی دفهرست بودلدامکان نه لری، غوندی دی چه دلو مړی پنځکلن پلان دلاندی لاس ته را وستل شویدی ، مطلب دانه دی چه په دی وسیله غواډو چه و وایو گنی د مشکلاتو دحل او هوارو لو په لار کښی زمونز مجادله او مبارزه خپل وروستی سرحد ته رسېدلی ده او بشپړبر یالیتوب زمونز په برخه شویدی ، داسی نه ده خو که په دی پنځو کلو کښی دافغانستان دفعالیتو نو منظره په یوه سطحی او سرسری نظر چالیدلی وی نو هرو مرو به دځینو برجسته پر مختگو نو په نسبت متحسس شویو ی دمثال په ډول یو کتونکی پوهیزی چهد نساجیاو قند جوړ ولوفا بریکې په تولید ولوپیل کړیدی د سمنت جوړ ولوفا بریکي او لوی ورکشاپو نه خپل نهائی تولید ته رسیدلی دی او هوائی پراخ ډگرونه دهر ډول الوتکوالوتنی ته چمتو دی اساسی سر کو نه بناشوی او د کابل را ډیو غز دنړۍ په لرو لرو سیمو کښیاو ریدل کېزی ، دملار یا نارو غی چه په افغانستان کښی ئی صحت تهدید اوهاوس په پر لهپسی ډول د تېرتاریخ په لمن کښی یوه نهښتی حادثه شوه ، اوس افغانی ټولی نجونی او هلکان پهښوونځیو کښی هموت تهدید اوهاوس په پر لهپسی ډول د تېرتاریخ په لمن کښی یوه نهښتی حادثه شوه ، اوس افغانی ټولی نجونی او هلکان پهښوونځیو کښی دانکشاف لومړۍ مرحلی طی کوی خپل اصلی اومشر وع موقف وساتی ، پردی ټولو سربېره لهدی نوو خوبو نواور ؤ یا و اوبر جسته تجویز ونو دانکشاف لومړۍ مرحلی طی کوی خپل اصلی اومشر وع موقف وساتی ، پردی ټولو سربېره لهدی نوو خوبو نواور ؤ یا و اوبر جسته تجویز ونو

په پای کښی ددغوټولو تصاویر و په وړاندی کولو او په دغه و یاړ چه دبننی قابل به وی دهرځای او دهر هېو اد لو ستو نکو ته بلنه ور کوو چه دیو سیاحت په ترڅ کښی دی د اوسنی عصری او مجلل ا فغانستان نندار . و کړی او یو ځل دی بیا ددغه د هېو اد ، دتاریخی محر نوشت سره آشناشی .

### THE LAND



ټوا د





#### ETERNAL SNOW TO SHIFTING SANDS

Afghanistan is a land of endless variety. Its 683,020 kilometers (260,000 square miles) of mountains, deserts, forests, plains and fertile plateaus range from the eternal snows blanketing the 6,100 meters (20,000-foot) peaks of the Hindukush mountains in the north to the shifting red sands of the Seistan deserts in the south. One of its northernmost provinces, Wakhan, is locked in winter ice for nine months of every year, while parts of Chakansur in the south-west know only year-round summer, with temperatures reaching 120° in the shade at the season's peak. Yet, many regions like the centrally located Loghar Valley and the Kabul Plains enjoy long, mild spring and summer seasons and bask in a climate that yields two harvests per year.

Rainfall averages a scant fifteen inches per year, but rivers swollen with the spring thaw of mountain

snows have brought devastating floods to the plains and valleys far below.

Bounded on all sides by land, Afghanistan shares a 1,937 kilometer (1,200-mile) northern border, marked partly by the Oxus river with the Soviet Union's provinces of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkemenistan. To the east, across the vast tundra of the lofty Pamir Plateau, often called "The Roof of the World," is the Sinkiang Province of China. Westward, winding unevenly through contrasting landscapes of deserts and valleys, river and lakes, the border runs next to Iran. To the south, past the great central basin of the Arachosian Plains, the present boundary passes through Baluchistan. The country has some 9,195 kilometers (3,500 miles) of border but no seacoast.

The country has natural resources of great variety in considerable, if undeveloped, abundance. Mineral deposits include iron, coal, copper, lead, chrome, lapis lazuli, asbestos and sizeable oil

deposits.

Kabul, the Nation's capital with 350,000 population, lies 1,830 meters (6,000 feet) above sea level, within sight of the towering Hindukush some 62 kilometers (fifty miles) to the north. Here the Loghar river, after winding its way nearly a hundred miles northward through its crop-rich valley, joins the Kabul river which begins a rocky descent southeast to the Khyber Pass 242 kilometers

Of all the rivers of Afghanistan, the Helmand River is the longest and perhaps at present the most significant. Rising at 3,810 meters (12,500 feet), high in the Paghman mountains in Kabul Province, it flows some 1,007 kilometers (625 miles) through the heart of Kandahar and Girishk provinces before emptying its waters into the lakes and swamps of Seistan in the southwest corner of

the country near Iran.

Sweeping southwest through its enormous valley, the Helmand has altered the face and future of Afghanistan time and again. In the distant past it was for generations the source of an elaborate irrigation system whose canals fanned out to support a thriving civilization and brand its lower valley as 'the granary of Central Asia.' After the destruction of its canals, hundreds of years ago, by invading marauders, however, the once life-giving Helmand waters brought only silt from the highlands, its floodcrests pouring down tons of debris into the open plains where it was spread, dried out and swirled back again, wind-blown, in everlasting and desolating movement.

Recently the Government of Afghanistan has begun to harness the Helmand's mighty potential once again. Many kilometers of canals have been rebuilt; populations are returning; and the Helmand

Valley may soon re-live its bygone days of abundance.

Further, the Helmand, like many other Afghan rivers, offers a bonus: the rich potential of water power. It has been estimated that Afghanistan's rivers contain ample power resources to make the country independent of all other sources of energy. The recent Five-Year Plan brought dozens of dams and hydroelectric stations. New plans call for others—a welcome addition that offers new promise for the future of Afghanistan and its people.

Scenic contrast of snow-capped mountains and quiet green

په واورو پټ غرونه اوشني اوړرغوني وادي گاني دهيواد يه هر ځای کښې پيدا کېږي.



# رگوچوکوچی ترروانوشکو

افغانستان دبی پایه تنوع یو. پراخه مځکه ده ، د دغه هیواد غرونه ، دبنتی ، ځنگلونه ، میدانونهاوسمسوریمځکمی چه دغرود ۲۱۰۰ مترولوړو لوړو څو کونه خړوبیږی ۲۵۰۰۰۰ مربع کیلومترو په مساحت پهشمال ثرق کښی دهندو کش دسپینو غروڅخه په جنوب غرب کښی دسپینان ترروانو شگوپوری پرتی دی .

په شمال کښی انتهائی او آخرنۍ سیمه د واخان ، د کا ل ۹ میاشتی دژمی دپیړو یخونو ترسینی لاندی تیروی حال داچه دهبواد پهځینو دورو برخواو دجنوب غرب سیمه کښی داسی اوږد اوتو داوړی وی چه په سیوری کښی دتودوخی درجه دسانتی گراد ۱۸۰۵ درجو نه ر سیری . د کابل د ولایت ځنی برخی معندل او اوږد اوړی اوژمی لری ، او داسی اقلیم لری چه مځکی یی یو کال کښی دوه ځلی حا صل ور کو ی . دافغا نستان د کلنی و رښت منځنی اندازه ۴۸ سانتی متره ده مگر وادی گانو او دروته په خوړونو اوسیند ونو کښی دغرونو څخه دواورو اوبه اولوی لوی سیلاونه را ښکنه کیږی ، داقتصادله نظره څلورمه برخه مځکه د کرههی وړده ، سروی گانی داڅر گندوی چه همدغه مځده دسمواوبولگولو اونېه مراقبت په نتیجه کښی دافغا نستان دمرجوده نغو سو دوه برابره خلکو لپاره کفایت کوی .

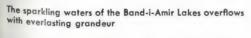
دغه هیوادبی له کوم بحری ساحل نه تقریبا ۵۲۳ کیلومتره پولی اوسر حدونه لری چه دیّولو خواؤ په وچه کښی نفینتی دی . دشمال خواته دشو روی اتحاد دتاج کستان، ازبکستان اوتر کمنستان دجمهوریتوسره ۱۹۳۱ کیلومتره گیه پولهاری چه ددی سرحد یوه بر خه دآموسیند تشکیلوی پهشمال شرق کښی دلوی پامیر په امتداد (چه ددنیا بام یی بولی) دولسی چین دسنکیانگ دولایت سره گی سرحدلری ، دغرب خواته یی دایران سره سرحد په وادی گانو، دښتو، سیندو نواوغدیرونو کښی کونوونتیر شویدی جنوبی سرحدونه دارا کوزیاد میدانونه تیریزی او دبلوچستان سره نبلی . پد غه هیواد کښی طبیعی ډول ډول منابع شنه چه تراوسه پوری دخاورو لاندی خوندی دی ، دغه معدنی دخایر او سینه، دډ بری سکاره

پد غه هیواد کښی طبیعی ډول ډول منابع شته چه تراوسه پوری دخاورو لاندی خوندی دی ،دغه معدنی دخا ير او سپنه، دډ بری سکاره مس ،سرپ ، کروم، لاجورد اوسنگ ريشه دی ،وروستيو رپوټو نو دمملکت پهڅو برخو کښی ديټرولو ديادونی وډدخاير ښودلی دې او دبرمه کارۍ عمليات لادپخوا نه په اساسي ډول جريان لري .

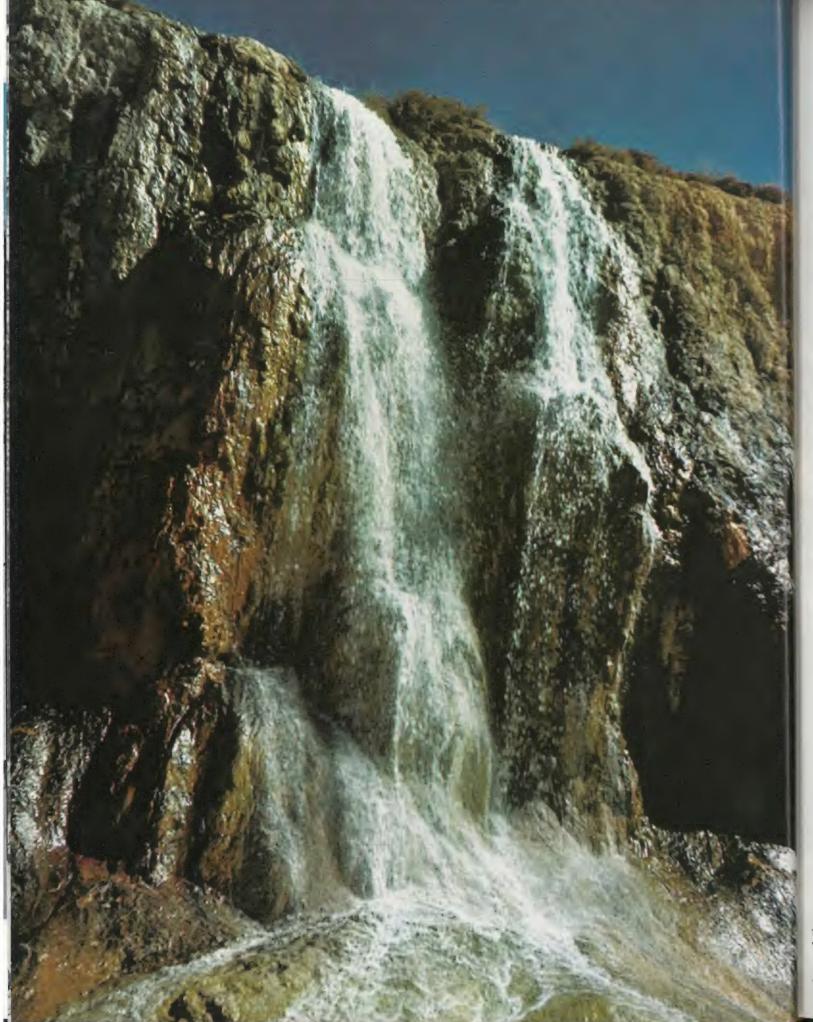
د مملکت پایتخت «کابل» چه ۲۵۰۰۰۰ نفوس لری دبحرد سطحی نه ۱۸۲۹ متر. هسك پروت.دی . هندو کش چه د کابل نه یی جگی څو کېښکاری د کابل شمال ته ۸۰ کیلو متره لیری پروت دی .

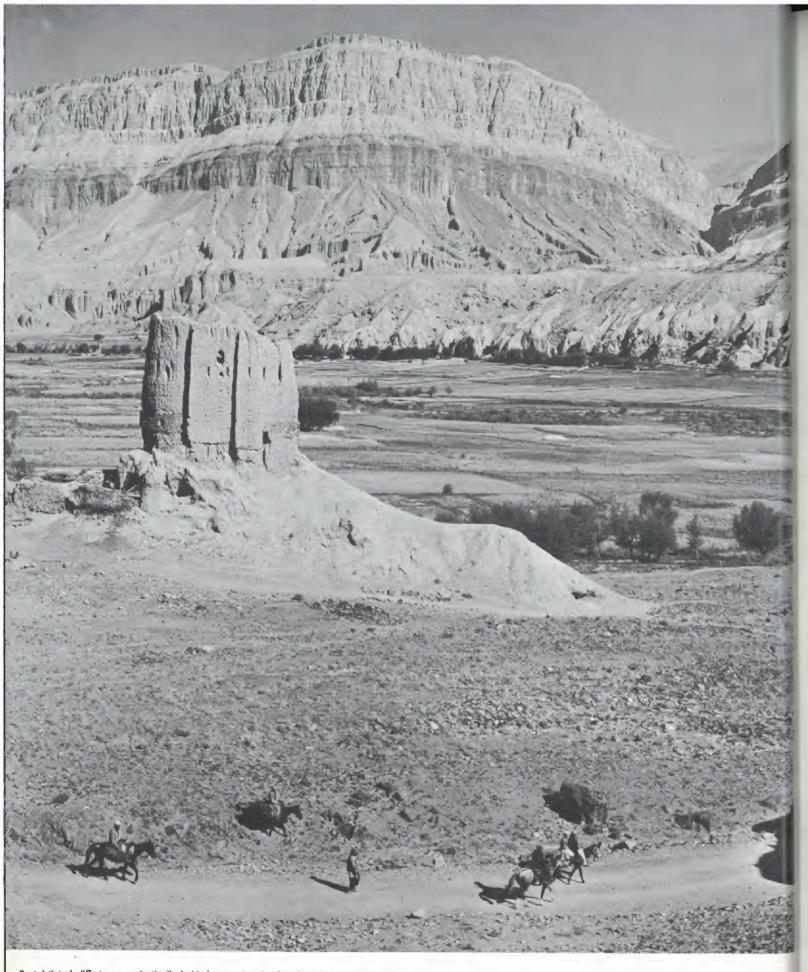
دلو کر سین چهدشمالی خوا ته په حاصل خبزو م کمکو کښی تقریباً ۱۲۰ کیلومتره واتن وهی د کابل د ښار سره نژدی د شرق خواته د کابل په سین ور گهیزی او بیا د جنوب شرق خواته په غربیو سیمو کښی د خیبر خواته ۲۶۰ کیلو متره لار وهی . دافغانستان په سیند و نو کښی هلمند یواوند اوممتاز سین دی، دغه سین په کابل کښی د پغمان په غرو کښی د ۳۸۰۰ متره لوپووالی څخه رابهیزی او پخوالدی چه ایران ته نژدی دهیواد په جنوب غربی سیمه کښی دسیستان غدیراوشگو کښی توی شی د قندهاراو گرشك دولایتو په زړه کښی تقریباً ۱۰۰۱ کیلو متره واتن وهی ، ددغه سین په جریان دهلمند لویو او پراخو و ادی گانوخیله څیره بیابیااډولی ده بلکه په نژدی وخت کښی به دټول افغانستان په څیره کښی نوی تغییرات راولی . په وړاندی کلو کښی دغه سین داوبولگولو او خړو بولولویه منبع وه چه دیوځلاند مدنیت د تقویت لپاره تری هری خوا ته کانالونه او ویالی بهیدلی وی ، د هغه ځای ټیټی وادی گانی د آسیا دغلو گدام بلل کیدی، وروسته تردی چه دغه کانا او نه سلگونه کاله پخوا د مها جمینه په لاس خراب او ویجاډ شول د هلمند ژوند بښونکو اوبو خټی اوخړی دلوډو ځایو څخه را شیوه کړی او په هوارو میدانو کښی یه ټنونووغور دولی چه بیاهغه بادونو هری خوا ته خوری کړی ، اوورو په ورو دغه سمسو ره اوحاصل خیزه مڅکه شاړه اومترو که شوه .

پدی ورو سنیو وختو کبی دافغا نستان حکومت ددغه لوی سین څخه تر ممکنه حدپوری په استفاده کو لو بیا لاس پوری کړ یدی ، په څوڅو کیلو متره اوږ دوالی کانا لو نه و کیندل شول، دخلکو مخهوروا و ښته نژدی ده چه دهلمند ناوه خپل پخوانی ځالانددور بیاله سره شروع کړی سربیره پر دی هلمند دافغانستان دنورو اکثرو سیندونو غوندی داو بودطاقت لویه منبع ده لکه څنگه چه اټکل شویده دافغا نستان دسیند و نو داوبو دطاقت او انر ژی په کار اچول به دغه هیواد دنوری هر هول بر ښناڅخه بی نیازه کړی. لومړی پنځه کلن پلان کښی داو بود بر ښنایو لړ بندونه اوفابریکی جوړی شوی ، نوی پلانونه دهغی دزیا توالی او پر مختگ غوښتنه کوی چه دافغا نستان خلکو ته یونوی اسید وړاندی کړی .



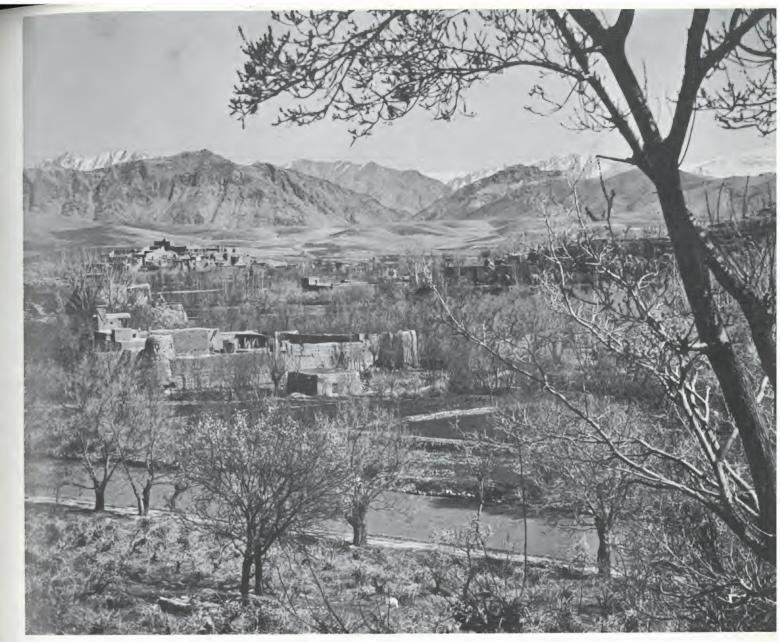
منځني افغانستان کښي دبند امير دځليدونکي اوبه.





Pastel-tinted cliffs tower majestically behind an ancient landmark on the plains near Doab

دوآب ته نژد ی میدانو کښی ښکلو اود رڼو رنگونو غرونو دلرغونی اوتادیخی سیمی شناته سرونه دا اوچت کړی دی.



Spring, in mid-April, brings fresh water and new green to the farmlands

پسرلی کروند و ته تازه اوبه او شینلی را وړی.



In fall the landscape softens to brown and yellow as farmers work at the harvests

منی کښی چه بزرگران په کروندو کښی بوخت وی مځکه ژړا و الوتی رنگ غوره کوی.





د لو گر سین د سلواغی په مباشت کښۍ .

A villager clears a footpath to his home after a snowstorm in the Paghman foothills

په پغمان کښۍ يو کليوال دخپل کور دلاری څخه و اوری پاکوی.



Winters can be intense in some parts of the country, temperatures sometimes dropping to  $-23^{\circ}\text{C}$  (10° below zero F)

ژمی د هیواد په ځینی ځایو کښی ډیر سو ډ و ی ، دتود وخی درجه کله کله دسا ننی گراډ منفی ۲۳ ته راښکته کیږی.

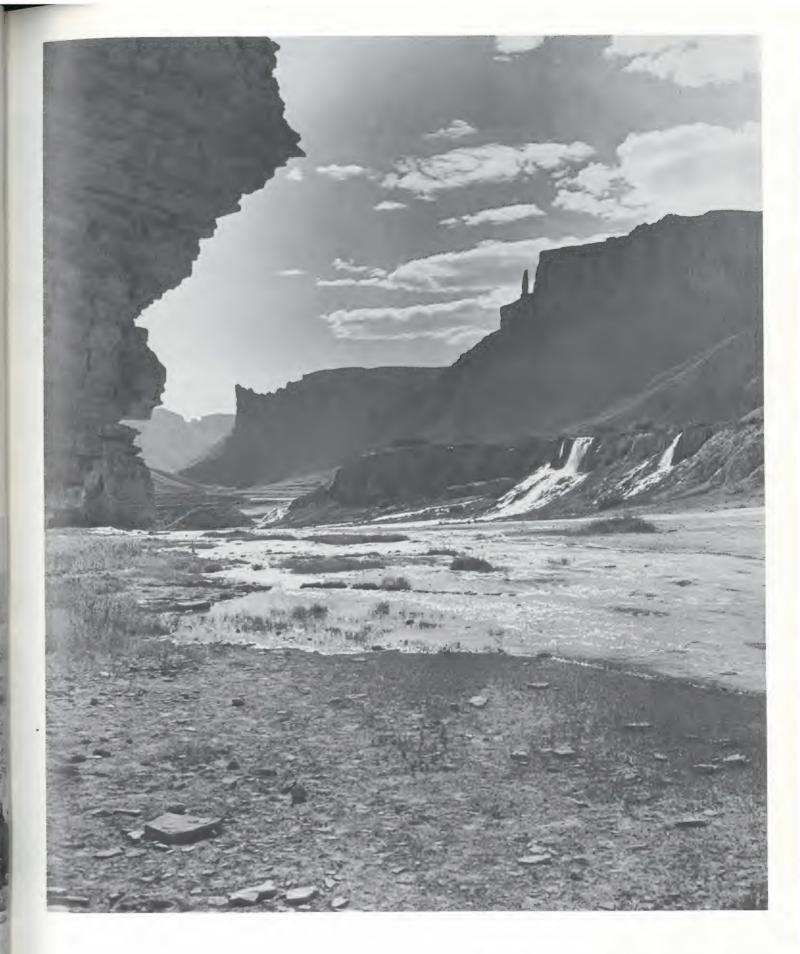




Summer brings abundant sunshine throughout Afghanistan. Precipitation seldom occurs from June through October

ټول دو بی کښی هیواد دلمر تر وړا نگو لاندی وی د غبر گولی څخه دلیندی تر میاشتی پوری ورښت لز پیښیزی





Sunset bathes the rugged cliffs of the central Hindu Kush in a kaleidoscope of shapes and shadows

لمر لویده دهندوکش مرکزی برخوته راز راز رنگو نه ورکوی

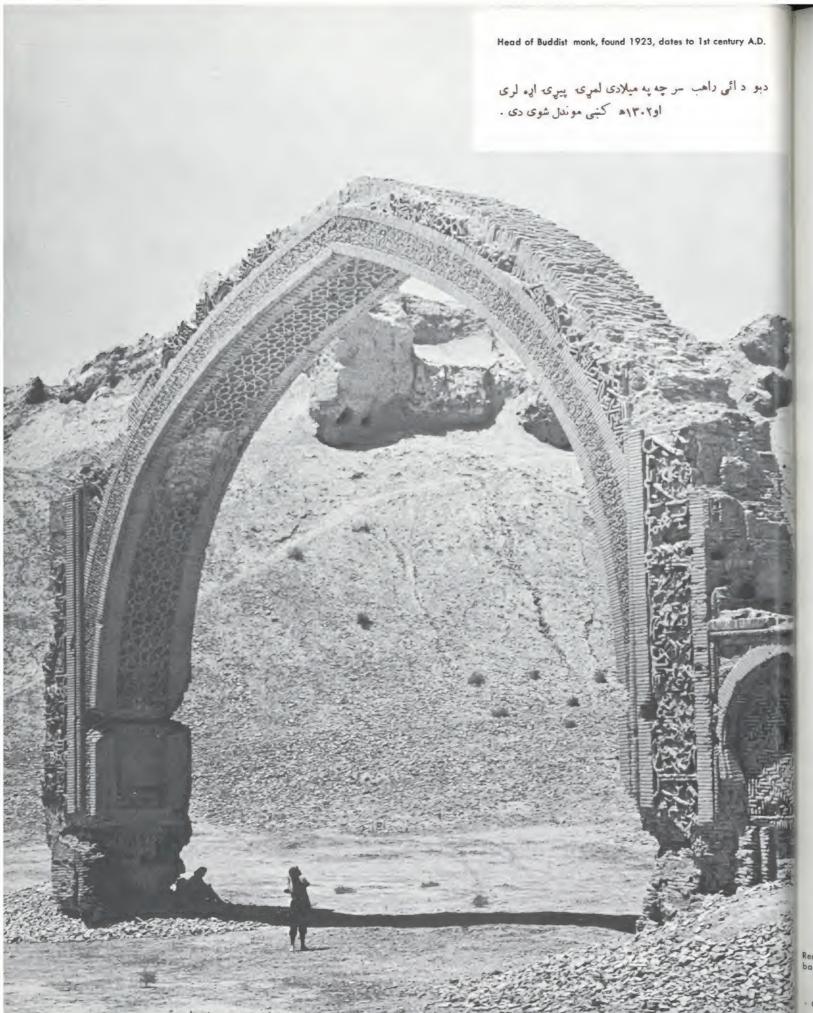
## HISTORY



Bala Hissar, site of the struggle of the Afghan people for independence

با لاحسمار ،د خپلواکی دپاره دپښتنو دجهاد ځای.







#### THE ROAD FROM YESTERDAY

Afghanistan has behind it a long and glorious past, and for centuries it held the banner of civilization in the heart of Central Asia. It was here that migrant Aryan tribes settled near the Hindukush some 5,000 years ago to found the land of "Aryana"—by which the country was first known—and to begin a way of life that produced two great religions, Brahamanism and Zoroastrianism; established flourishing schools of art and literature; fostered dynasties that ruled an empire extending from parts of present-day China and the Soviet Union to cover most of India and present-day Persia; and ultimately led to modern Afghanistan.

Today the city of Balkh, or "Mother of Cities," some 644 kilometers (400 miles) north of Kabul and built around 3,000 B.C., still hides beneath its unexcavated ruins the remains of the early Afghan kings who ruled their broad lands unconquered until their strongholds fell to Alexander the Great after four years of bitter conquest in 328 B.C.

After Alexander, the Graeco-Bactrian influence remained dominant in Afghan culture for several centuries until it began to decline under the impact of Buddhism late in the Second Century B.C. By the First Century A.D. Afghanistan had developed Buddhist traditions which flourished for nearly a thousand years. Afghan missionaries spread out to carry Buddhism to all parts of Asia.

But within less than a dozen decades after the birth of Mohammed "The Praised One" at Mecca in 568 A.D., the teachings of Islam had begun to gain a foothold in Afghanistan's southern provinces. By the beginning of the Ninth Century A.D. wave after wave of Arab advances finally brought to power Tahir, first independent King of the Muslim Tahirid Dynasty, as ruler of Balkh, Takharistan, Herat, Nishapur, Kirman and Seistan, and even after the Tahirids were overthrown in 880 the religion of Islam continued to gain huge masses of followers, bringing a way of life to Afghanistan which is country-wide today.

By 1,200 A.D. Afghan culture and authority had spread north beyond the Oxus and south to include the entire area west of the Indus River, but two explosive invasions soon shook the country to its core. The wild forces of Genghis Khan, sweeping like a tidal wave of destruction from the North, all but totally destroyed Afghanistan, and Tamerlang in a conquest that lasted eight years, destroyed what little was left of the country hardly a century later.

The country's recovery from these onslaughts was painfully slow, but by 1,526 A.D. Afghan influence had spread even farther than before—two Afghan emperors in succession, Humayun and Sher Shal Suri, reigned in Delhi, and Afghan rule included not only Kabul and India, but Kashmir as well.

For the next 300 years the Afghan story is that of the struggles of her people against foreign rule. Against overwhelming odds, however, the coming years saw both the country's lands and authority diminished bit by bit. Internal strife brought an end to Afghan influence in Persia and India. Lands north of the Oxus were lost to Tzarist Russia. And by 1841 British troops were garrisoned in Kabul and the first of the three costly Anglo-Afghan wars had begun.

In 1893 the country suffered its last great territorial loss—the so-called North-West Frontier of India and the territory of Baluchistan, known today as Pashtunistan.

Not until 1919, in the War of Independence or Third Anglo-Afghan War, were the peoples' demand for independence made complete. First, the USSR, after a decisive Afghan victory over the British at Thal, then Great Britian, Turkey, France, Germany and other countries at last officially recognized Afghanistan as an independent, sovereign State.

Remains of the massive arch of Qaleh Bist near Lashkargah date back over 1000 years

# دېرون مخه رنن پورې



found on Bagram plains

۲۰۰۰ کالنی یو نانی پیسه
چه دبگرام په دښته کښی

00-year-old Greek coin

افغانستان بولرغونی اوروښان تاریخلری اوپهیپیوپیپیوپیپیوپی دمنځنی آسیا په زړه کښی دتمدن بیرغ اوچت کړې و. پنځهزره که له پخوا آربایی مهاجری قبیلی هندو کښته نژدی میشته شوی او ده آربانا وطنیی چهدلمه ی ځلدپاره پههمدی نامه وپیژندل و داستو کن ځای په حیث اختیار کړ او د ژوندا ه داسی لا بی غوره کړ ه چهدوه لوی برهمنی اوزردشتی مذهبونه یې وزیزول ، د آرتاو ادبیاتو متر فی اومشهدوری مدرسی بی پر انیستلی اوداسی شاهی کورنی یی وروزلی چه دامپراطورۍ لمن یی دننتی چین او شوروی اتحادنه نیولی دهند اواوسنی ایران په زباته بر خه خپره وه اوبالاخره ننی افغانستان ترینه تشکیل شو.

نزورځ دبلخښار ياد د ښارونومور، چه کابل شمالته د۱۶۶ کيلومټرو پهفاصله پروتندی او دميلادنه ۳۰۰۰ کاله پخوا ودان شويدې تراوسه پوری په کنډرالو کښی دپخوانيو هغو افغانی پاچايانو نښی ترخاوری لاندی پر تي دی چهخپل نهفتحشوی هيواديی پخواتر دی چهقلاوی يی وروسته لـه څلورو کلو سختوجگر و په۳۲۸ قبلالميلاد کښی دلوی سکندر پهلاس کښيوزی اداره کاوه.

ترسکندرورو سته شویبی بو پوری دافغانستان به ثقافت باندی دیونانو باختری میراث مسلطؤ شوچه دقبل المیلاد ددوهمی پیپی په آخر کښی د بو دائیت په مسیوری کښی مخ په محوکیدو و په میلادی لمړۍ پیپی کښی په افغانستان کښی بودائی دیانت ترقی و کړه او نژدی زرک له بی دوام در لود د دافغانی میلفینو کوښی و کړ چه بودائیت د آمیا ټولوبر خوته ورسوی نن ورځلام دهیواد په هره خواکښی بودائی آثار چه لرغونی افغانستان کښی د بودائی دیانت پر نفوذ دلالت کوی شته دهنی جملی نه بود با میان و ادی کښی د بودالو په مجسمه ده چه دغره په شگلنه تیزه کښی توزل شوی او د بودالی دیانت د ډیر زور او قوت نښه ده.

په ۵۹۸ میلادی کال کښی مکهمعظمه کښی دحضرت محمدعلیه الصلوة والسلام دزبزبدنی او ۲۹۱م کښی دمېمت نهوروسته له پړی پیپری کښی اسلامی تعالیمو دافغانستان په جنوبی سیمو کښی په تبارزپیل و کړ داسلامی دریمی پیډۍ پهسر کښی دعربانو پر لهپسی برمختگو نو بالاخره طاهر چه دطاهری کورنۍ له پڼی مسلمان او آزاد پاچاؤ او پر بلخ ، تخارستان هرات ،نیشا پور ۲ رمان اوسیستان بی حکومت کاوه په پښوودراوه ، وروسته ترهغی چه طاهری کورنۍ په ۲۵۹ م ش کښی دچاروو اکی پهلاس کښی واخیست داسلام مقدس دبن په افغانستان کښی زښت ډیر پیروان بیدا کړل اودځان سره یی دژوندانه یودداسی طریقه چهنن ورځ په ټول هیواد کښی خپر دده راوړه .

په ۱۹۷۹ میش کښر افغانی ثقافت دشمال خواته ترماوراء النهر اودجنوب خواته تر اباسین پوری خپور شو، خودوو کلکو برغلونوټول هیواد وپه از اوران وپه درود کلکو په النهر او ایران لا پخوا تاه کړی ځورخان وحشی لښکری چه دمداو جزر ودانونکو څپوغوندی را روانیوی اودهجری اولی پیهۍ پهسر کښی بی ماوراء النهر او ایران لا پخوا تاه کډی ؤ ټول افغانستان یی دخاوروسره برابر کړ، او څه چه پاتی شو هغه یوه پیړی وروسته تیمورلنگ داتو کملو سختو جگړو په نتیجه کښی په پیرحمانه صورت لهمینځه یووړ .

ددی برغلونو نه وروسته دهیواد په پښو دریدل ډېر آرام او کرار ؤ خوپه په ۹۰۵ ه ـ ش کښې دافغانستان دنفوذ ساحه ترپخوا ډیره او په شوه دوه افغانی امپراطورانو همایون او شیرشاه سورې له پسی په ډیلی حکمرانی کوله افغانی حکومت نه یواځی په کابلاو هندوستان پورې محدودؤ بلکه په کشمیر کښې هم د پښتنو حمکرانی وه .

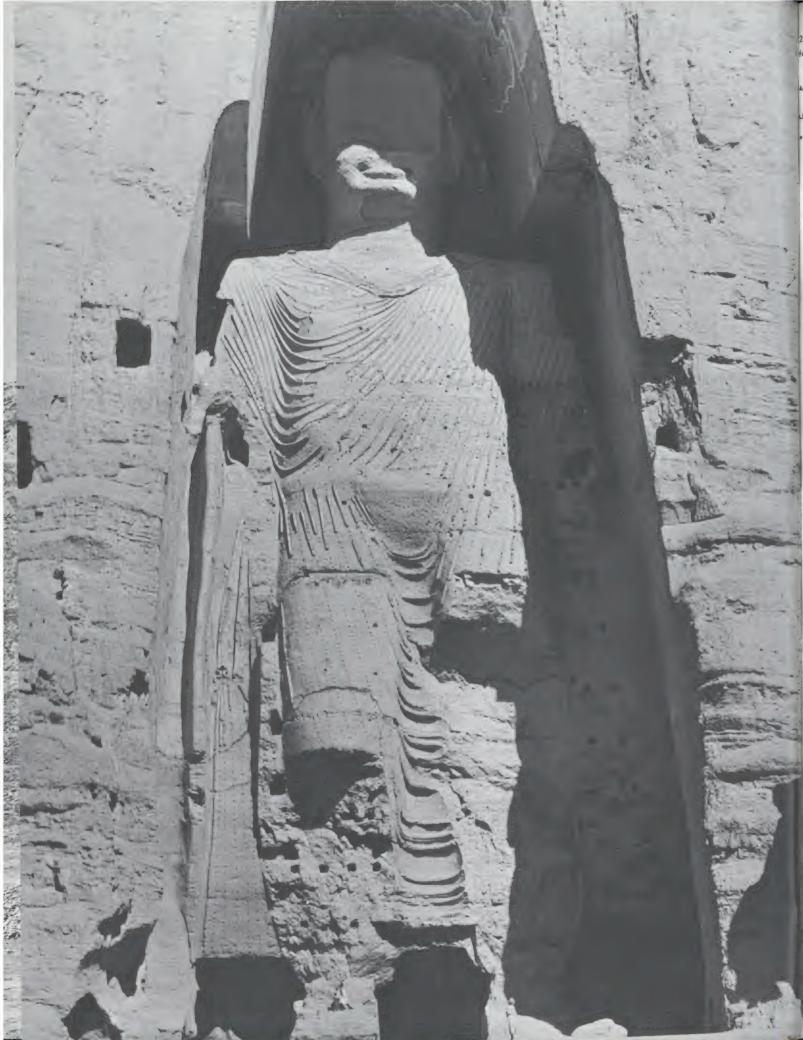
دافغانستان تاریخ په وروستیو ۳۰۰ کلو کښی دپردیو دتسلط په ضد مجادله تشکیلوی ، په آخرو کلو کښی افغانستان د ډېـرو مشکلاتو سره په مجا دله کښی په تد ریجی صو رت خپله مڅکه او اقتدار لهلاسه ور کولو ، کورنیو جگړو پهایران اوهندوستا ن کښی افغانی حکومت ته خاتمه ور کړه د آمونه هغی خواته مڅکی د تزاری روسیی لاسته ورغلی او په ۱۳۲۰ ه ـ ش کښی انگریزی لښکري کابل تهراورسیدې او دانگلو افغان ددری کونو جگړو له رۍ جگړه ونښته

په ۱۳۸۲ ه کښی مه لمکت خپله یوه او یه سیمه چه انگریز انو دهند دشمال غربی صوبی اوبلوچستان په نامه بلله اونن ورځ ورته پښتونستان لی شی له لاسه ورکړه .

۱۲۹۸۵ هـ ش كالد آزادى په جنگ يادانگلوافغان په درېمه جگړه كښې دخلكو آرزو، بشپړې خپلواكې تهرسيد**ل ، په ټل كښې دافغاني فيصله ك**ونكې برى نهوروسته لمړي انگر يز انوار بياروسيې نر كېي،فرانسي، جرمني او نوروهيوادو افغانستان رسماً د **بربشېي آزاداوخپلواله هيواد په حبث وپېژندل**و.



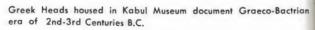
بامیان کښیدبودا (۵۳) مترۍ مجسمه چه دغره په شگلنه تیږه کښیټوږل شوی اویخواتر اسلام یی افغانستانته زړگونهخلګراجلب کړیوه





"Vase of Pharos," showing Lighthouse of Alexandria, was found at Begram near Kabul in 1937 and dates to 1st Century A.D.

د د فرعون گلدانی ، چه دسکندر یی مناره بنیبی ، په مېلاد ی لمړۍ پیږۍ پوری اړه لری او ۱۳۱۶ ه کښی بگرام کښی پیدا شوې ده .



لل دموز یم یونانو باختری څا نگه کښی دیو نانی مجسوسرو مه. چه دمیلا د څخه پخواد وهمی او ډریمۍ پیرۍ پوری اړه اری.





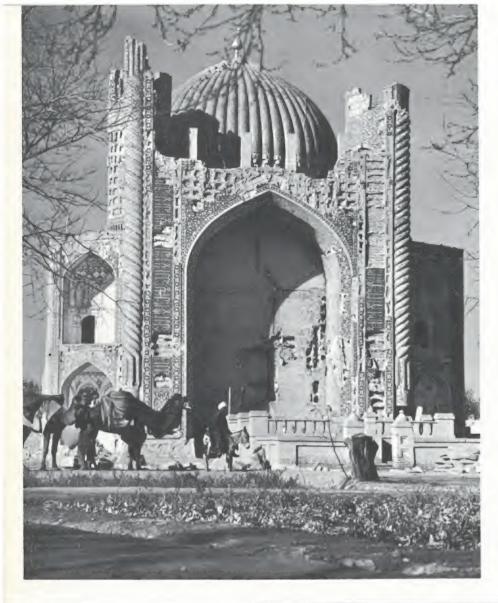
Illuminated book from early Islamic Period, 700-900 A.D.

دا-لامی لو مریووختو ( ۸۰ ـ ۲۸۰ هـ ) یو ښکلی کتاب



Bronze plate found near Ghazni, belonging to 12 Century A.D.

دزیږولوښی ، چه دهجری پنځمی پیړۍ پودی اړه لری او غزنی کښی میندل شوی دی.



Remains of the Shrine of Sheikh Mohammed Parsa at Balkh, "Mother of Cities."

دشیخ محمد پارسا هدیره په بلخ ( دښارونومور ) کښي.

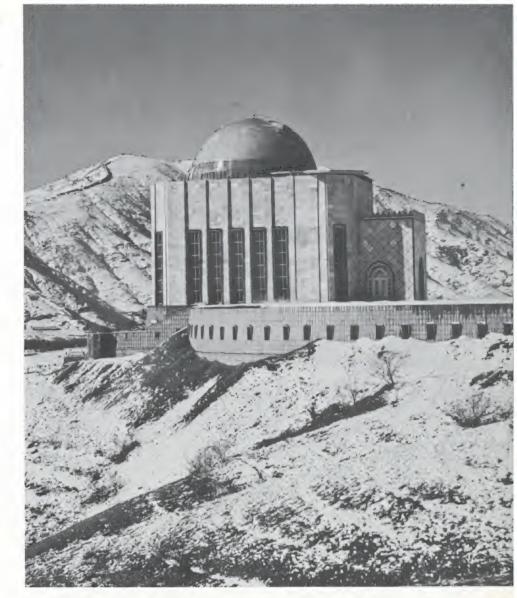
Mile after mile of scattered ruins across Seistan Desertare silent reminder of once-flourishing early Islamic civilization.

میسنان دښتو کښی ځای پر ځای کنډوالی داسلامی لومړیو وختو د تمدن یا دونه کوی .



Tomb of His Late Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah, father of present King.

داعليحضرت شهيد محمد نادرشاه مقبره



Tomb of Babar Shah, the founder of the Moghul Empire.

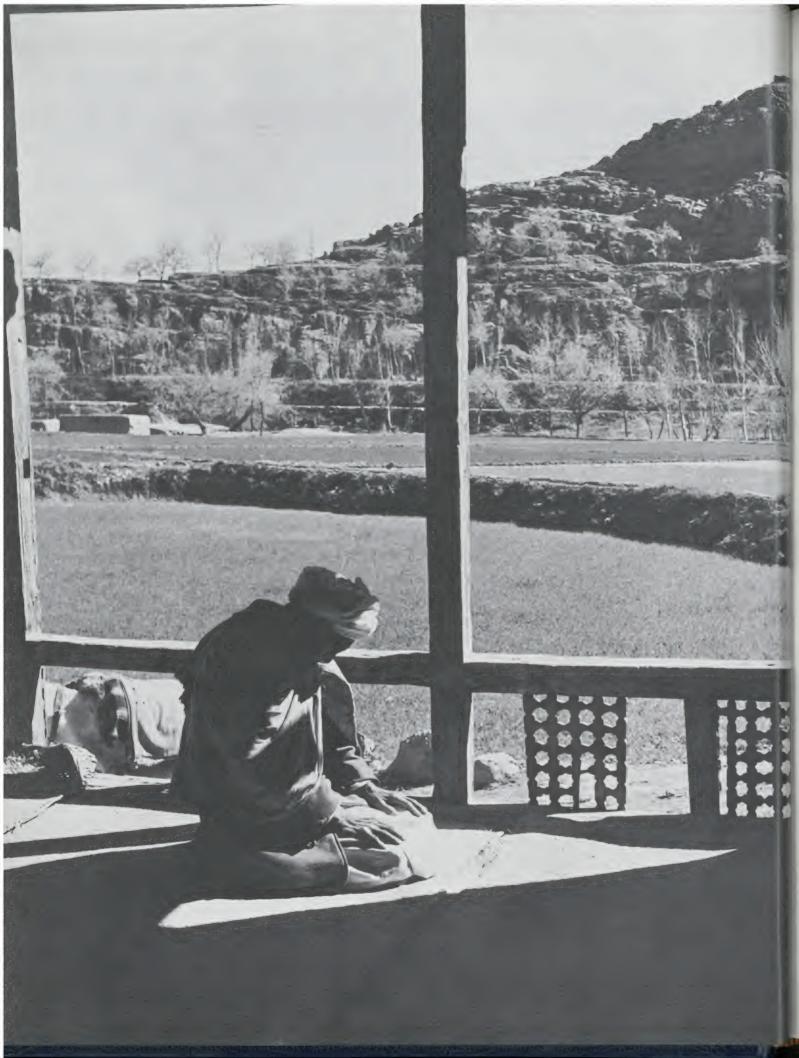
دنابر ، دمغلی امپراطوری دمؤسس مقبره .



### THE PEOPLE



وگړی



Mosque at Herat



#### EVERY MAN A BROTHER

At mid-1961 the total population of Afghanistan was estimated at some 13,800,000. Few countries of the world have a population more technically diverse, and yet united in a common struggle to recapture their place among the nations of the world. About 60 percent of the Afghan people are Pashtuns, descendents of the original Aryan settlers and some 20 percent are Tajiks, descended along the same racial lines but speaking the Dari language, while the remaining 20 percent of the population contains large numbers of Hazaras and Arabs who also speak Dari, and Uzbeks, Turkomans, and Kirgiz, with still different languages reflecting their various origins.

But Afghanistan's racial diversity has little meaning except to an ethnologist. Ask any Afghan to identify a neighbor and he calls him only a brother. William O. Douglas, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has written: "One can go to any Afghan home and be warmly received. If there were only one room it would be turned over to him (the guest). I went among them alone, with no badge to mark my rank or identify me. They knew only that I was an American, and I received

nothing but kindness."

Indeed, the national code of Pashtanwaly parallels the Islamic teaching of which all, except less than one percent, of the Afghan population are followers. Thus, another writer, a Persian, wrote:

"If you ask even a poor Afghan who is dressed in rags and is your servant who he is, he will answer with pride that he is a Pashtoon. From his expression and the tone of his voice you can see that he is proud of being a Pashtoon."

On the whole, Afghans are a hardy pastoral people who turn to the land for a livelihood. Most of the population is concentrated not so much in the plains as in the high mountain valleys, and since landlordism with a few people owning vast land areas is uncommon, hundreds of thousands of Afghan families live on their own farms, expanding them by bringing adjacent virgin plots under cultivation from generation to generation.

There are also some 2,400,000 Pushtu-speaking nomads who travel constantly back and forth from summer pastures in the central part of the country to warm winter quarters in the eastern and southern lowlands. Along Afghanistan's quiet backroads these 'Kochis', as they are called, are among the country's proudest and most colorful people as they lead their valuable caravans of camels and livestock from village to village. They are also some of Afghanistan's shrewdest and most diligent traders.

Most Afghans are enthusiastic sportsmen and their choice of sports reflects the ruggedness of their way of life. Hunting and mountain climbing are popular and western sports like football, basketball and hockey have attracted enthusiastic followings. But the national game of Buzkashi—dragging of the goat—is considered by many to be the world's most rugged sport. It is played by two teams consisting of 50 to 1,000 riders who, thundering across the plains on horseback like mounted football players with the heavy carcass of a goat taking the place of the ball, attempt to drop the prize into a circular pit to score. As a horseman at full gallop leans from his saddle almost to the ground to retrieve the ninety-pound carcass and sweeps through the charging defense to the cheers of the crowd, the scene is is indeed awe-inspiring.

Today new kinds of Afghan personalities are coming to the fore—students, teachers, mechanics, scientists and engineers—but all are marked by the rugged experience of the Afghan past, and if the numbers are small, the lists are still growing. In their hands every 'brother' is confident that the country's needs will be firmly met.

Devout Moslems, few Afghans fail to heed the daily calls to prayer.

عابد مسلمانان ، اکثر افغانان دآذان په او ريدو سره ځانونه مسجد ته رسوي .

# ټول وروڼه دی

Harvesting wheat



۱۳۳۹ ه ش کال کښی د افغانستان ټول و گړی ۱۳۸۰۰۰۰ اټکل شویدی دنیا کښی ډیر لزهیوادونه دبیلو بیلو نژاد و څخه تشکیل شویدی،اوټراوسه پوری یووالی یوه عامه مجاهده ده چهدنړۍ په ملتونو کښی خپل ځای نیسی، دافغانستان دو گړوپه هرو ۱۰۰ تنو کښی ۲۰ کسه پښتا که دی چه دوی هم دآریایی ټبر یوه پښه ده خودوی په (دری) ژبه خبری کوی ، اوپاتی کسو ۲۰ کښی یو زیات شمیر هزاره ، عرب چه په دری ژبه غزیزی ، ازبك ، تر کمن او ترغز چه هریویی ځا نته بیله ژبه لری شامل دی .

دافغانستان نژادی توپیرپرته له نژاد پیژندونکی څخه بل چاته څه معنی نلری ځکه د هر افغان څخه چه د هغه کاونهی وپوښنی هغه خپل ورور بولی ، ویلیام دوگلاس دامریکی دمتحده ولایتونو دقضائی عالی محکمی قاصی لیکلیدی چه : ههرڅوك کو لی شی چه دیو افغا ن کورته ورشی او په ورین تندی به یی هرکلی وشی، که چیری دهغه په کورکښی یواځی یوه خونه وه نوهغه به میلمه ته پر یې د ی. زه ددوی کره یواځی ورغلم زماپه جامو کښی داسی کومهنښه نه وه چه زمارتبه او وظیفه تر ینه ښکاره شیاویا ماورو پیژنی،ده ی یواځی دومره وپوهیدل چه زه یوامریکائی یم، ماهوری یی له مهربانی بل څه ونهلیدل » .

په رښتياچه دافغانانو پښتونولی، اواسلامي تعاليم چهپرتهله څه کم يوفيصد نه نور ټول مسلمانان دی هيڅ توپيس نلری. همدا را; بوبل ايراني ليکوال ليکلي دی چه :

«که چیری دیو غریب افغان نه چه زړی او شلیدلی جامی یی په ځخان کښی وی او ستاچوپړوهی پوښتنه وکړی چه څو ك یی ؟ په ډیر ویاړبه درته ووایی زه پښتون یم ، دده دڅیرې اوغږنه پوهېدلی شی چه دی پخپله پښتنوالی ویاړی » .

په عمومي صورت افغانان زیار کښ خلك دى او په کرهڼه خپل ژوند کوى ، د وگړو ډیره برخه په درو او اوو کښي داغو نډه شو ید ه تراوسه پورى دلته اقطاعي نظام یعنی داچه ډیر از خلك دى زښنی ډیرى مڅکې ولرى نشته ، په لکونو افغاني کورنۍ خپلې کروندېلرىچه په یېړیو پېړیوځي دښتي اوشاډى مځکمي آبادې کړیدې .

افغانستان کښی دوه نیم ملبونه کوچی پښتانه هم شته چه همیشه اوپی کښی دهیواد منځنیو برخوته دڅړ ځایو دپاره ، اودتاوده ژمی دپاره ختیزو او جنوب غربی سیموته په تگ او راتگ کښی دی دافغانستان په آراه ولاړو کښی کوچیان چه دمملکت ډیرویاډونکی او بشاش خلك دی داو ښانو کا روا نونه او میږو،وزو رمی دیو کلی نه بل کلی ته بیایی د وی د افغانستان د ډیرو زیر کو او زیار کښو سودا گر ا نونه هم شمیرل کیږی .

اکیثرافغانان دسپورتی لوبو سره ډیره مینه لری، ددوی لوبی ددوی دژوندانه دلواډی طریقی انعکا س دی. بکار او په غر و کینی گرزیدل عمومیت لری ، غربی لوبی لکه فټ بال ، باسکټ بال او هاکی هم په شوق سره اجرا کیږی ، هگر دبز کشی ملی لوبه چه د ډ یر و خلکو توجه یی جلب کړیده دنړۍ دډیر وسختولوبو څخه ده . دبز کشی لوبه ددو ډلوله خواچه د ه نه تر ۱۰۰۰ تنو سپاره پکښیوی دسپاره فټبال غوندی په دښتو کښی اجراء کیږی خودی لوبه کښید گیند پر ځای یوغټ حلال کړی خوسی وی اودهری ډلیسپاره خو را زیار باسی چهخوسی دحلال دایری ته ورسوی سپور (چاپ انداز) پهتنده ځفاسته کښی دپنځه نیم سیره (۹۰ پونډه) خوسی د را اخیستلو دپاره د اسو نو په گردله کښی څنان دزیز څخه مڅکی ته ورټیټ کړی او ددفاعی حملی په څیر دخلکو په ډله ورسم شی ، رښتیا چه دامنظره ډیره مهیبه اوویرونکی ده کښی څنان دزیز څخه مڅکی ته ورټیټ کړی او ددفاعی حملی په څیر دخلکو په ډله ورسم شی ، رښتیا چه دامنظره ډیره مهیبه اوویرونکی ده

نن ورځ دافغانستان نوی ځوانان مخ په وړاندی روان دی ، پهزده کونکو ، ښوونکو،ميخانيکيانو ، پوهانو او انجنيرانو کښي دپخوانيو افغانانو حوصله ، تحمل او تجربي شته، که ددوی شميرلزهم وی خوفهرستاو حاشيهلاپه زياتيدوکښي ده، دافغانانو هرور ور پدې ټينگولاړدی چه دمملکت اړنياوی بايد پوره کړی شي.



Festive banners mark Independence Day celebration. Festivals attract thousands to major cities.



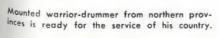


Guardians of Afghan heritage

دافغاني ميراث ساتونكي

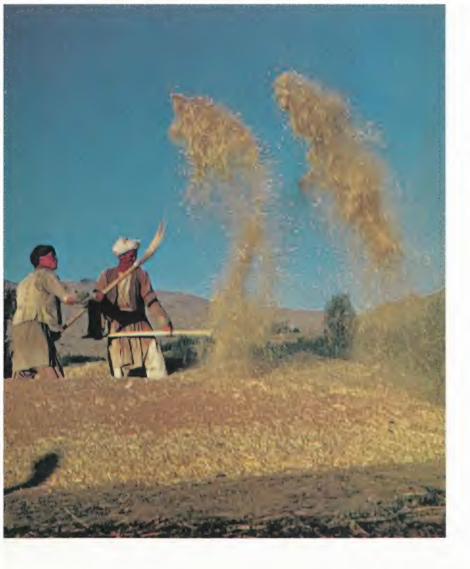
Pushtun tribesmen sitting at council.

دقبایلی پښتنو جرگه



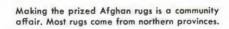
دشمالی ولایاتو سپور زلمی ، دجنگ دمېدان ډولچی دهېواد خدمت تهچمنو دی





Strong, hard-working farmers form the nation's backbone.

پیاوړی او ز یارکښ بز گران په هېواد کښی دملا دتیر حیثیت لری .



ښکلی غالۍ په کلو کښی او بدل کیږی، غالۍ او غالیچې اکثر دشمالی ولایا نو څخه راځی



Dance and drum teams compete for honors at festival times.

Competition is intense, attracts hundreds of participants.

حشن کنبی آئمن چیان اوسرود چیان مسابقه کوی مسا بقی گرمی وی او په سوه نو خلك پکښی که ون کوی









Young horseman from the northern plains.

دشمالی سیمو سپور زلمی .



Expert horsemen, Afghans thrill to the hard-riding sport of Buzkashi.

ما هرسباره ، افغانان دبز کشی سخنی لوبی نه بی صبری کوی .



A shy Kochi maiden. Some 2,000,000 Afghans are Kochis, nomads who travel with the seasons.

کوچی حیاناکه پیغله ، ۲۵ لکه پښتانه کوچیان د موسمونو سره یو ځای گرځی .



Kochi caravan passing village outskirts.

د کوچیانو کاروان د کلیخوا کښې تیریزې



Hardy Afghan life produces a variety of types. Father-son relationships are especially strong.

دافغانانو سخت ژوند دتنوع سبب شویدی . دپلار نوب اوروی توپ اړیکې ډیر ټینگ دی .







### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Education is the foundation of social development.

پــوهنه داجنماعی پراخنیا بنسټ دی.

اجماعی براضیا



# PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES PERCENT INCREASE, 1955-1959 0 2 4 6 8 10 15 25 50 100 TOTAL EXPENDITURES NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS NUMBER OF DOCTORS NUMBER OF NURSES TOTAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL

#### THE NEW LOOK

Three areas of a country's social development—health, education and public welfare—are largely the measure of its vitality. Today, without sacrificing the valued strength and variety of its own personality, Afghanistan wears a new look in all three, but if it is possible to select any single one as most vital to the country's future, it is likely to be education. Because of this, one of the first acts of the new government after the 1919 Independence was to begin plans for widespread training of Afghan children. Until then, the country's sole educational institutions consisted of one high school and a few primary schools at Kabul, a limited teachers' training course and a single military school. Today, the Constitution makes education for all Afghan children compulsory and free of charge.

In addition to the stimulating effects of mandatory primary education, rapid development of

secondary, vocational and higher education facilities by the Ministry of Education has helped to improve Afghanistan's general educational picture at all levels—and at a remarkable rate. In both secondary and vocational schools, for example, enrollments have increased by more than 70 percent during the last five years, while university enrollment has more than doubled. Nor has growth been confined to the urban areas; in the rural communities the number of village schools and the number of students

have also more than doubled since 1955.

Similar progress has been made in attending the Nation's health needs. Thus, although modern medicine was all but totally unknown in Afghanistan at the turn of the century and the people were prey to a host of the most dreaded killer diseases known to science, the country today has little to fear from the dangers of epidemic disease. Malaria and typhus have been all but eradicated; smallpox is under control; cholera is almost completely a disease of the past.

The country began a serious program to meet its long-range health needs under the guidance of His Late Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah. Through his direction Afghan medical students were sent to study abroad. He ordered the establishment of a national medical school with the help of foreign specialists in 1931. And it was with his gift of personal funds that Afghanistan's first tuberculosis hospital was built in 1932. Additional impetus was given by His Majesty the present King Mohammed Zahir Shah through his own personal gifts of funds donated for the construction of three women's hospitals at Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat and Kandahar.

In recent years, especially during the Five-Year Plan, the present Ministry of Health has brought further broad advances to all areas of public health. Thus, Afghanistan today not only has dozens of modern hospitals with the most up-to-date medical equipment, but mobile medical units now visit even the most remote villages and bring medical services, particularly vaccination and inoculation, to

places where diseases once went practically unchecked.

Other social problems—housing, community development, public welfare and general cultural adjustments—have been no less vigorously attacked. New building construction, is mushrooming in both the private and public sectors. Many new homes and apartments are helped by loans from Government banks, and builders are encouraged by various Government agencies to develop maximum numbers of medium and low-cost housing units. Some families who occupy the new homes may undoubtedly experience modern home life for the first time. Campaigns are already underway to provide for necessary cultural changes through informal education including adult literacy programs, child and home care training, village development projects, and sanitation teaching.

Everywhere, a note of change is in the air as Afghanistan seeks to bring a better life to all the

people; to develop its vigorous human resources with dignity and peace.

Electronics class at the Air School, Kandahar.



# SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PERCENT INCREASE, 1957-1960 0 5 10 15 20 25 50 75 100 125 UNIVERSITY SECONDARY PRIMARY VOGATIONAL VILLAGE

## دافغانستان نوی بنه

دو گړوپه روغنیاکښی همهمدار،گ پرمخنگ شویدی، کهڅه همرافغانستان وگړې دعصرې طبحره پهتیرهپیړۍ کښی بیخی ناآشناؤاو دیوې ډیرې ناوړی او کور ورانوونکی ناروغي سره مخامخ ؤ ، نن ورځ هماغه خلك دهغې د یرغل او استیلا څخه په بیره کښې ندې ، ملا ر یا اوحمایلکهدار تقریباً بیخې دمینځه تللی دی. کوې د کنتروللا ندې داوستل شوې، اود کولرا ناروغۍ تقریباً پهتیرووختو پورې محدوده شوې ده .

۱۳۰۹هش کنی دا علیحضرت شهید محمد نادرشاه په ارشاد اولار. ښوونه دهیواد صحی ضروریاتو دپا ره داوندی مدی له امله پهیوله پروگر امولاس پوری کړی شو، اوددوی پهاراده یوشمیر افغانی زده کوونکی باندینیو هیوادو ته و لیز دول شول . اعلیحضرت شهید دخارجی ماهرانو پهمر سته په ۱۳۱۰ م شر دیو دولنی طبی ښوونځی دتأسیس امروفرمایه ، اوددری په شخصی پیسو پهافغانستان کښی دسل دناروغی لمهنی و غنون په ۱۳۱۱ م شکینی ودان شو . دغه پرو گرا مو نو عمومیت وموند اولزوخت وروسته نوری ډیری شفاخانی ودانی شوی او د افغانی واکثر انولمړۍ ډله دخد مت دپاره چمنو شوه پههرات ، قندهار اومز زرشریف کښی داعلیحضرت همایونی محمد ظاهر په شخصی پیسو دښځو روغنو نونه دنا شول .

په ورو سنیو کلو کښی خصوصاً په لمړی پنځه کلن پلان کښی دروغتیاو زارت دمملکت په ټولو صحی ساحو کښی ډیر پرمختگو نه کړی دی لو س افغا نستا ن نه یواځی یولړ عصری او په نوو و سا یلو مجهز ی شفاخانی لری بلکه صحی ساراو گرځنده یونټونه مه لری چه ډیرولروسیموته د سننو اوخال وهلود پاره چه پخوا به ددغو ځایو دنارو غانو غورنه کیده رسید لای شی .

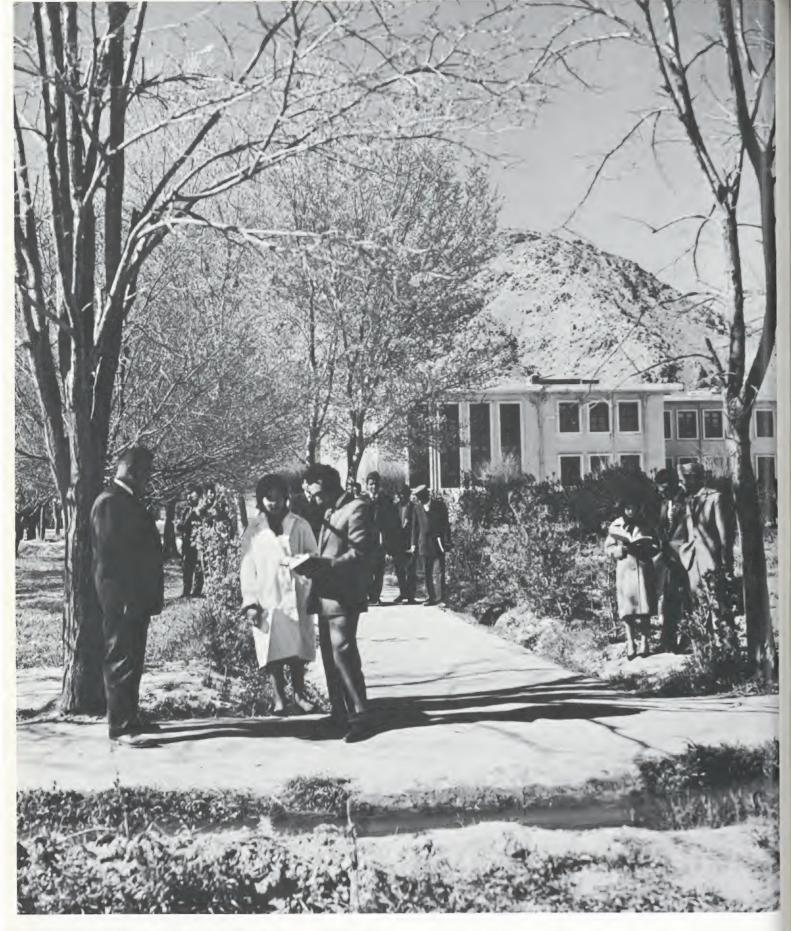
نوری اجتماعی چاری لکه ودانی او کورجوړول، د کلو پر اختیا، اجتماعی ښیگڼی او ثقافتی عمومی اصلاح تهمهزیاته پاملر نه شویده. مثلا نوی ودانی که څهمهد فنی اشخاصو اوموادو لهبابته ډیر مشکلات لری خو پهفوق العاده ډول هم پهدو لتی او هم په شخصی بر خو کښی لکه هخریړوغوندی را زر غونیزی دډیرو کورونو اواپار تمانونوپه ود انولو کښی ددولتی بانکونو پورونو زیا ته مر سته کړی ده، دودانیو خا و ددان هدولتی بیلوڅانگو له خوا تشویق شوی دی چهیوزیات شمیر متوسطی ودانی په ارزانه بیه اولز اگښت ودا نی کړی .

ځینی کورنۍ چه نوی کورونه اشغالوی بی له شکه دلومړی ځل لپاره دیو عصری ژوندڅښتنان کیږی ، همدارنگه دعادی تعلیم پهواسطه ه ثقافنی ضروړی تغیراتو دپاره دلویانو د تعلیم ،د کوچنی دروزنی،د کوردساتنی ، د کلو ډپر اختیا دپروژ واودعامه رو غتیا د زد کړی ی په شمول کوښنو نه روان دی .

څور نگه چهافغانستان دټولو و کړو لپا ره ديو ښه ژو ند په لټوڼاوهڅه کښې دی اوغواړیچهانساني ټولو منا بعوته په سوله اوسلم کښې پر اخنيه ورکړی هریخواته دتحولاتو اوتغېر اتو ښې ليدلې کېږی .

Rural nurse from village clinic near Kabul.

کابل ته نژدی یوکلی کښی کلبوالی پر سناده



Kabul University students changing classes. Enrollment has doubled in last four years.

د کابل پوهنتون زد کونکی ټولگی بد لوی . تیرو څلوړ و کلو کښی د زد . کونکو شمیر دو. برابر، شوی دی . Biology class, Kabul University.

د کابل پو هنتون دبیا لو جی څانگه



The College library

دپوهنځی کتابخانه



Engineering students on field project.

دانجنبری دپوهنځی زده کو نکی دعملی کارپه و خت کښی





TOTAL SALAY PASS

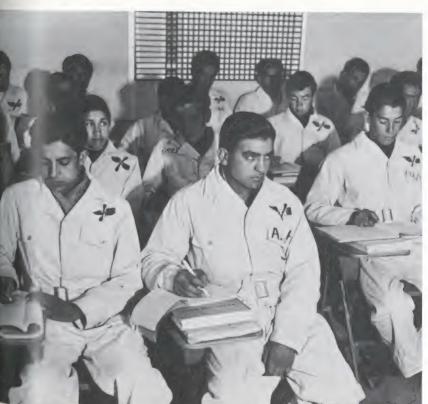
TOTAL SALAY

Air School campus, Kandahar.

دقندهار دهو ای نبو نځی سا حه



دهوائي ترافيك دكنتر ول څانگه



Student nurses at Maternity Hospital, Kabul.

د پر ستارۍ دښونځی زده کونکې دکابل په زیز نتون کښی

Ariana Airlines maintenance training class.

د آریا نا افغان هوای شرکت د ساتنی تعلیمی ټولگی



Arithmetic becomes a game for young primary school students.

حساب دلومړ نيوښو نځيو زده کونکوته دلوبي غوندې شوي دي.

Soils analysis class may bring answers to some of the country's agricultural problems.

دخاوری د تجزیی ټولکی به دهیواد زراعتی مشکلات حل کړی ۰



In-service training of Home Economics teachers.

د کورنی اقتصاد دښو ونکو عملی تربیه .





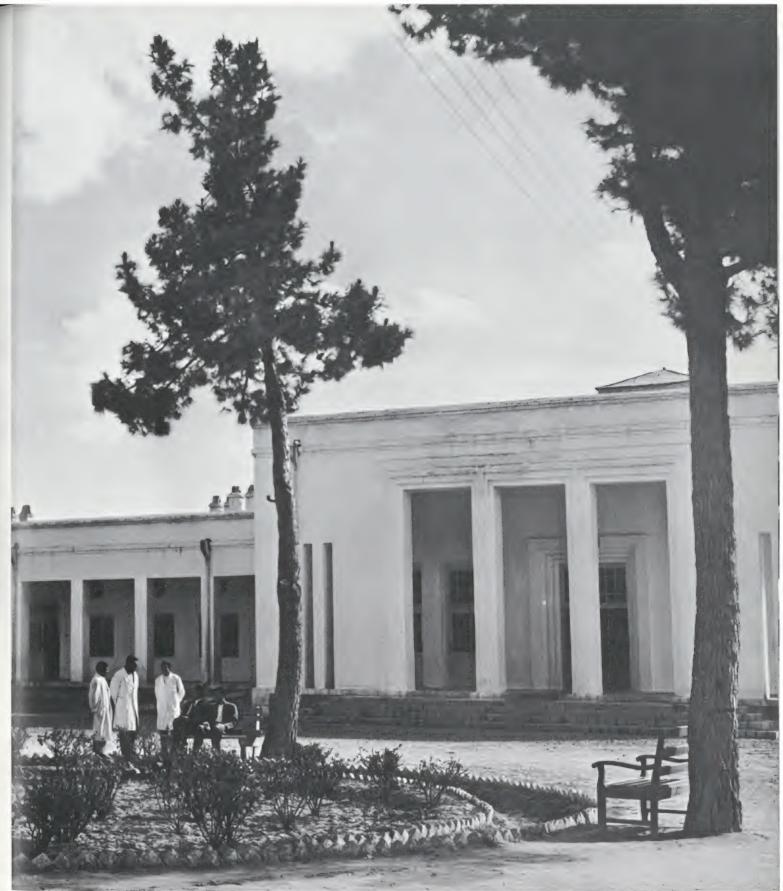


Emergency surgery at the new Avicinna Hospital.

دابن سینانوی روغتون کنبی دسمد ستی جراحی خونه



دسل دناورغی پهیو سنا توریم کن<sub>ای</sub> داکسریز کوټه .



Cotton Company hospital at Kunduz.

پەقندز كښىدپنبى داتحاديە شركت روغنون



Father and son at first meeting.

د پلار اوزوی لومړۍ لیدنه .

Most hospitals give extensive post-natal care to young mothers.

اکثر روغتو نونه دکوچنی ترزیزید و وروسته د میندو پاملرنه کوی



Infant ward at feeding time.





A laboratory at the Vaccine Research Center.

د واكسين جوړ ولو يو لابراتو ار



Fresh vaccine being packed for distribution to provinces.

از و واکسین ولایاتو ته دلیزنی دپاره تیار یزی



Daily chores at a Vaccine Research Center. A villager welcomes visiting nurses to his compound.

دواکسین جوړ ولو مرکز کښی ورځنی کار . یوکلیوالیخپل انگړ کښی دپرستا رانو هرکلی کوی





Free milk at a Rural Development Center.



Hundreds of Afghan youngsters take active part in Scout programs.

پهسوو نوهلکان اونجونی دڅاروند وی پروگرا موکښی برخه اخلی







Mothers and children at a city playground.

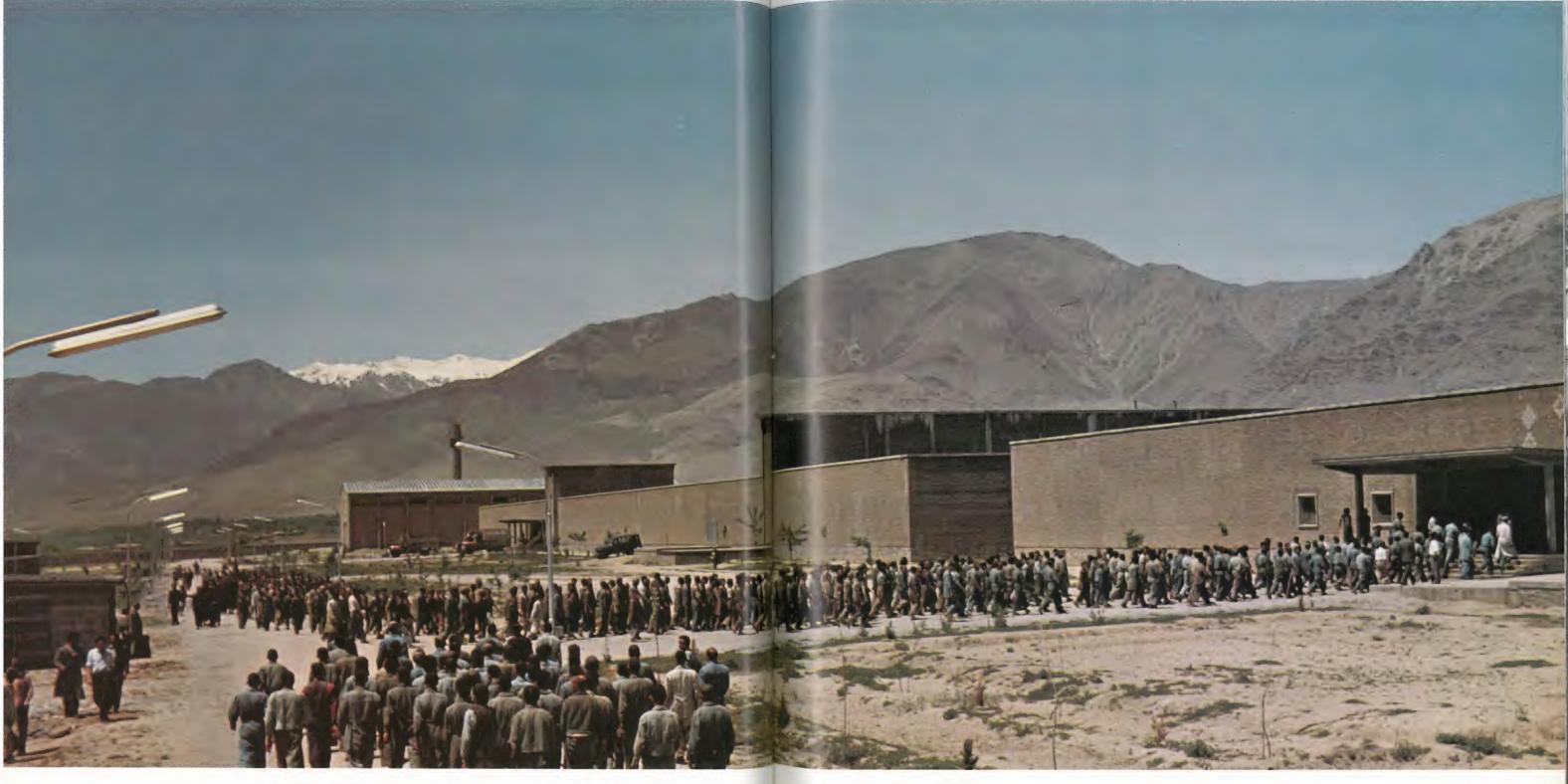
میندی او کوچنیان دښار په یوه تفر جگاه کښی



Park Cinema, like many others, provides the needed entertainment.

دپارك سينما ،دنورو ډير وسينما گانو غوندى دخلكوهر كلي كوى

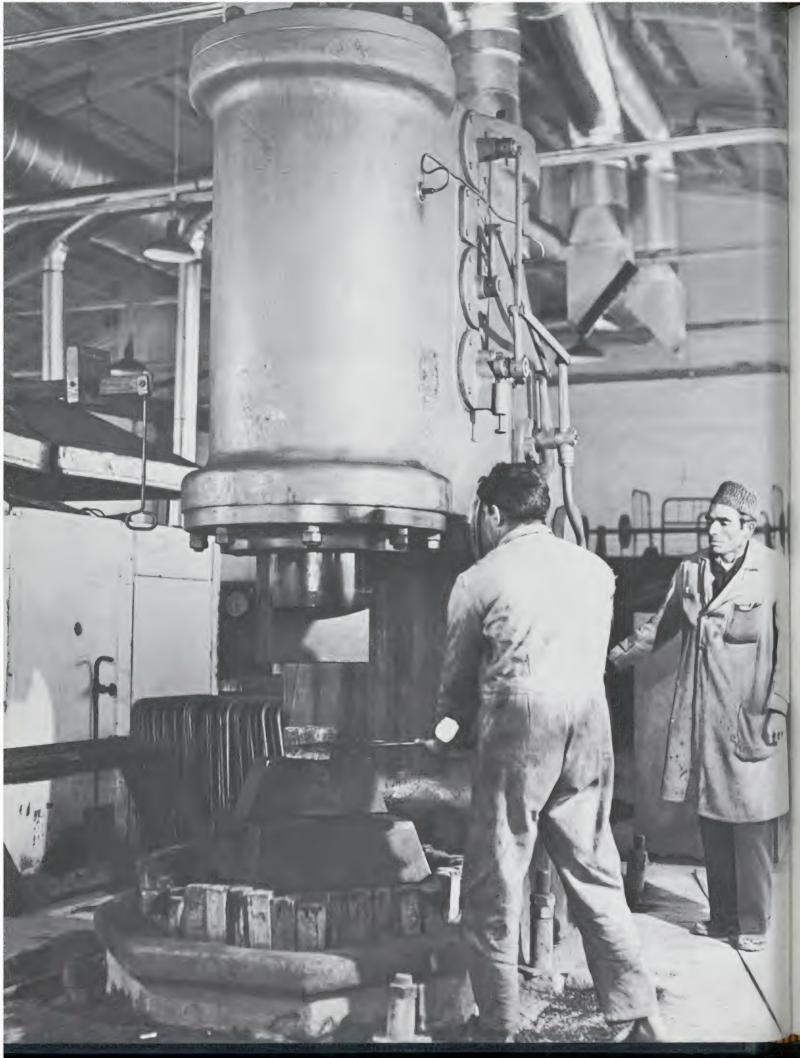
### INDUSTRY



Employees entering Gulbahar Textile Factory.

کا رگر ا ن د کلبها ر د نسا جی فا بر یکی ته ننو ځی

صغوب



# SELECTED INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PERCENT INCREASE, 1957-1960 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 100 300 500 NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ELECTRIC POWER CAPACITY COAL PRODUCTION CAPITAL INVESTMENT SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

#### FROM MANPOWER TO MACHINES

As a predominantly agricultural and trading country, Afghanistan has long been able to meet most of its needs with manpower skills alone. Today, however, the country has a growing variety of industries, and with industrial expansion figuring largely in plans for the future, the old ways will no longer serve. It is here that the country faces one of its most difficult challenges, for the changeover from men to machines must be managed against a background of industrial progress which is unfortunately recent.

History reveals part of the story. During much of the 19th century the country's resources were either consumed in a long series of wars in defense of its independence or they were blocked by forced periods of commercial isolation which left little opportunity for industrial and economic progress. Thus, the first modern industrial plants in Afghanistan, a woollen mill and an armaments factory, were not built until the late 1890's.

Independence brought the beginning of a new industrial climate and the reestablishment of international contacts, but the creation of modern industry was still hampered by such adverse factors as shortages of capital, technical personnel and transport facilities. Through government initiative, however, a few small plants were established for the production of matches, leather, shoes, knitwear and cement.

But not until the 1930's was the country able to mark its first substantial industrial breakthrough. Two factors were largely responsible: new road construction which linked heretofore commerically inaccessible provinces with the financial and government centers at Kabul, and establishment of Afghanistan's first bank, the Bank Milli Afghan, which encouraged industrial expansion by lending funds outright to many ventures and joining hands with others in partnership. With the way thus opened, a textile mill at Pulikhumri with a capacity of 14,000,000 meters of cloth per year, a beet-sugar factory at Baghlan with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons, and a cotton processing plant with equipment for ginning, pressing and oil extraction at Kataghan were soon in operation.

Yet, however significant these early industrial gains may have been, they seem small when compared to recent developments under the Five-Year Plan with the help of foreign aid. Between 1956 and 1959, for example, cotton textile production increased nearly 40 percent, and one plant was built—the Gulbahar Textile Mills—with a one-shift capacity of 17,000,000 meters annually. Other industries show similar gains. Artificial silk production, for example, was negligible in Afghanistan before 1955; today the country produces nearly 200,000 meters annually. Again, before 1958 Afghanistan had to import the bulk of its cement supply; today a plant at Jabelseraj has made a good beginning. Deposits of minerals and building stones are being steadily developed and motor workshops, ceramics factories, soap plants and furniture factories are among the many other industries now in operation.

One of the biggest factors behind Afghanistan's growing industrialization, of course, is electric power. And, turning first to water power because present supplies of coal and oil are limited, the country now has 13 hydro-electric plants. These, together with 11 diesel electric plants and two steam-generator electric plants, supply some 83,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually. Meanwhile, recognizing that the country's most critical industrial need is still technical skill, the government is giving every attention to training Afghan youth for responsible roles in the new industrial scene.

The Government of Afghanistan has taken steps to attract both foreign capital and technical skill interested in taking part in the country's many needed industrial developments. Official preparations have been made, to give all possible assistance to overseas businessmen interested in exploring the country's many potentials and setting up new industries.

Skilled workers like these press operators are building new standards for themselves and their country.

ټول ماهر کار گران دشکنجی ددغو ماشینکارا نو غوندی دخپل ځان اوخپل هیواد دیاره دنوی ښه ژوند دېرا بز ولو له امله کار کوی



# TEXTILE PRODUCTION PERCENT INCREASE, 1957-1960 0 5 10 25 50 100 200 500 1,000 10,000 COTTON TEXTILES WOOLEN PIECE GOODS SILK HANDLOOM RAYON

## د مټ د زورنه تر ماشين پورې

افغانستان یواځی دزراعتی او تجارتی مملکت په حیث دپخوانیو وختو راهیسی قادردی چه خپل احتیاجات دبشری ماهرو قواؤ له پلوه پوره کاندی . نن ورځ ددی دپاره چه په هیواد کښی مختلف صنایع دنمو په حالت کښی دی نودمختلفو صنایعو د توسعی او دهغو درا تلو نکې پراختیا لپاره به دزړو طریقو څخه نور کار وانه خستلی شی . اودهمدی کبله مملکت دیوډیر کلك پرابلم سره مخامخ شوی او هغه دادی چه دخپلو پخوانیو پراختیاؤ په خلاف چه له بده مرغه دهغی هم لزه موده کیزی . انسانی کار په ماشین بد لوی .

تاریخ پرپیښو رڼا اچوی: دهجری دیارلسمی پیړی په ډیره برخه کښی دهیواد ذخائر اوصنایع یادخپلوا کی پهدفاعی جگړو کښی پهمصرف رسیدلی یایی دځانگړی تجارت په نتیجه کښی چه دصنعتی اواقتصادی انکشاف موقعیی دومره نه وه موندی را کد پاتی شوی دی. لههمدی کبله پهافغانستان کښیلمړنی صنعتی عصری فابریکی چه یوه دوډیو اوبدلو اوبله د حربی لوازمو فابریکه وه تر ۱۲۲۹ کال پوری تکمیل نکړی شوه

دخپلواکی بیرته اخیسنلو دبینالمللی قراردادو دپاره فضاء مساعده کړه، خودعصری صنعت پهلاره کښی لاتراوسه څینی موانع اوخنډونه لکهدسرمایی ، فتی اشخاصو اودوړو راوړو دتسهیلاتوقلت موجودو ، حکومت دمشکملانو سرمسره پهخپلوکوشثونوو کولیشو چه څوکوچنی فابریکی داورلگیتو ، څرمنی،بوټانو ، جامو اوبدلو اوسمنټو دټولید دپاره پکار وا چوی .

تر ۱۳۰۹ کال پوری مملکت پدی قادرنه ؤ چه خپل ډیر ضروری صنعتی موانع لری کړی ، دوه شیان ډیرمؤثروو هغه دنو دوسر کونو جو ډول چه تجارتی ولایتونه یی د کابل م'لی اوحکومتی مر کرو پوری وتړل ، اودافعا نستان دلمړنی بانك (بانك ملی افغان) تأسیس چه دصنعتی توسعی تشویق دپاره یی سره له ډیرو مخاطرو پورونه ور کړل ، اودنورو سره یی په شر کتو کښی لاس یو کړ . پدی تر تیب په پلخمر ی کښی دساجی یوی فابریکی د ۱۶۰۰۰ تهوپه ظرفیت اوپه قطعن کښی د دینی دپنیی یوی فابریکی د د دی دارې د وتیلو ایستلو ماشینونه یی لرل په کار پیل و کړ .

هر څومره که دغه پخوانی صنعتی مفید پیشرفتونه شویدی خوبیاهم دورستیو پرا ختیاؤ په مفایسه چه په لمړنی پنځه کلن پلان کښی په خارجی مرستو شویدی لزمعلومیزی مثلا د(۱۳۳۵) او (۱۳۳۸) کلو ترمنځ ـ دپنېئی ټو کرانوټولیدات تقریبا په سلو کښی. ۶ زیات شویدی لویوه فابریکه(دگئېهار دنساجیفابریکه)چه دکال ظرفیت یی چه په شپهاورځ کښی اتماعته کارو کړی، ۱۷۰۰۰۰متره ټو کردی، پکارلویدلی.ده.

نورو اکثروصنایعو دکانواوصنایعو دوزارت په لارښوونه انکشاف کړیدی،اودفوائد عامی وزارت هم مشابه پیشرفت بنئی. څوکاله پخوا د ۱۳۳۶ کال څخه ترمخ په افغانستان کښی دمصنو عی وریښمو تولیدات ډیر لږو مگر نن ورځ هر کال ۲۰۰۰۰ متره ټوکر تو لید یزی همدا شان د۱۳۳۷ کال نه پخوا افغانستان خپلداحتیاج وړ ډیره اندازه سمنټودخارج به راواردول مگر اوس اوس دجبل السراج د سمنټو فابریکه دورځی نژدی سلټنه تولیدات لری . معدنی دخیری او دتعمیراتی تیزو کار مخ په انکشاف دی د موټرانو ورکشاپونه، دچینی جوړولو، صابون جو ډولو اواثاث البیت جو ډولو فابریکی دهغو ډیرو فابریکو دجملی نه دی چه اوس اوس په کار لگیا دی .

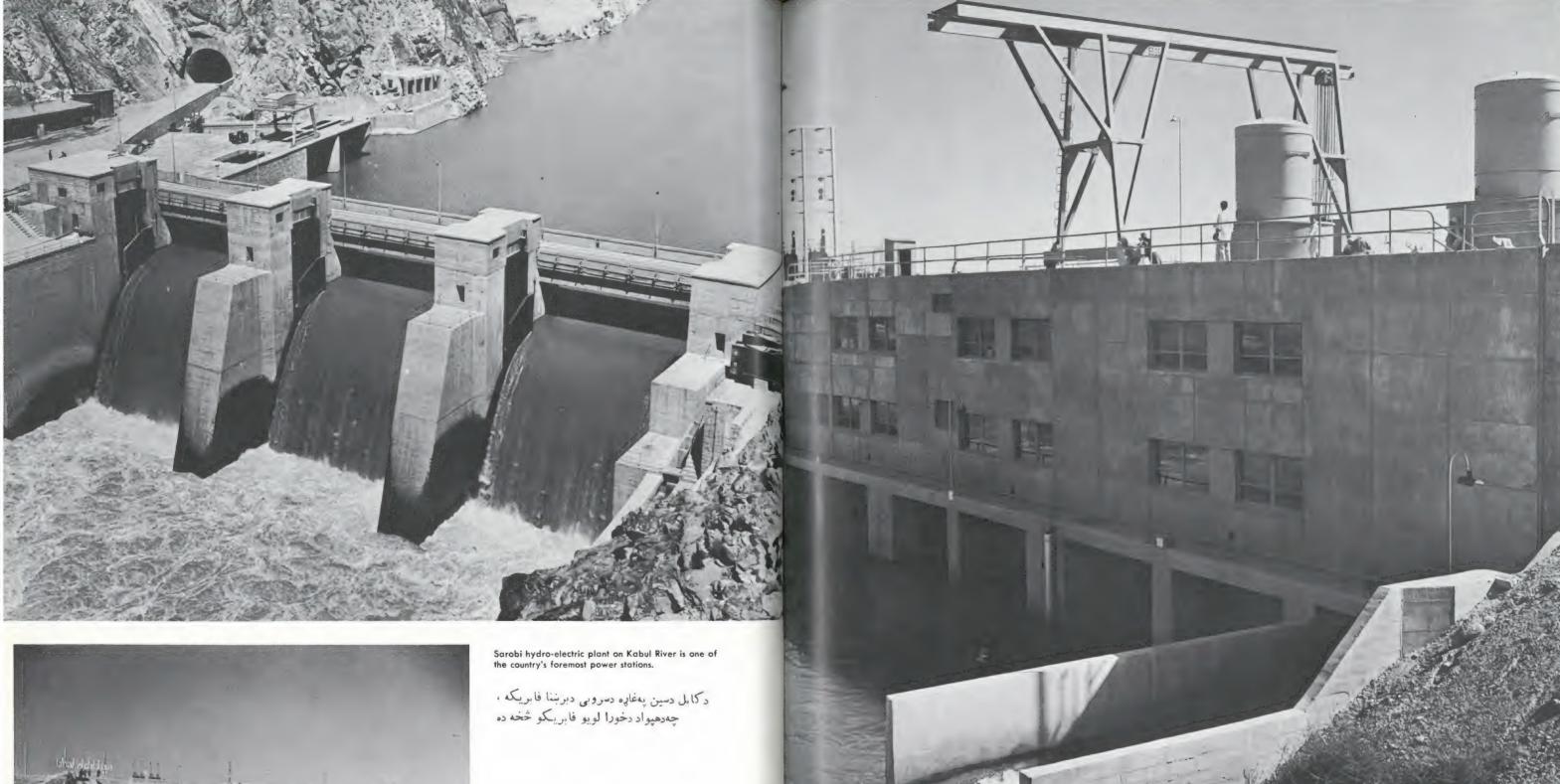
د افغانستان د چهکی صنعتی کیدنی دههمو سببونو څخه یوه برښنا ده او دهغی سبب ا و به دی ځکه چه د سکر و او تیلی اوسنی ذخیری محمودی دی، په هیواد کښی اوس اوس ۱۱ د اوبودبرښنا فابریکی شته چه هغه ټولی د یوولسو ډېزلی او د و بخاری فا بر یکو سره د کا ل ۸۳ میلونه کیلواته ساعت بر ښنا تولیدوی .

ضهناً اعتراف با دو کړوچه دمملکت صنعتی ډیر زیات احتیاج تخنیکی مهارت پودی اړه لری ، حکومت دافغانی ځوانانو تر بیی ته چه په صنعنی میدان کښی وظیفی په غاړه واخلی هر داز توجه کړی ده ، اوس په سلگونو زد کونکی ښونځیو کښی لکه د ثانوی تخنیك ښوونځی کښی په زده کړه بوخت دی اویو زیات شمیر د کابل پوهنتون کښی دصعت مربوط کورسونه تعقیبوی اوزیات شمیر نوریی خارج ته دزد کړی د پاره استول شویدی. د صنعتی پرهخنگ دسیاست بله نښه داده چه دافغانستان حکومت د خارجی سرمایی او تخنیکی ماهرانو د جلبولو د پاره چه دمملکت په ډیرو

د صفعتی پرمندست رئیدست به نصد دره چ دانشدستان محمومت دارجی درسایی ارسایی از مسیدی مستر در درجی ضوروری صفعتی انکشافاتو کښی برخه واخلی ډیر گامونه اخیستی دی .

Jangalak metal work shop near Kabul

كابل تەنۋدى دجنگلكوركشاپ



Khanabad hydro-electric plant built by Kunduz Cotton Company.

دخان آباد دبرښنا فابريکه چهدپنبی داتحاريه شرکت لهخوا جوړه شويد.

Boghra Power House near Girishk provides much-needed electricity for the region.



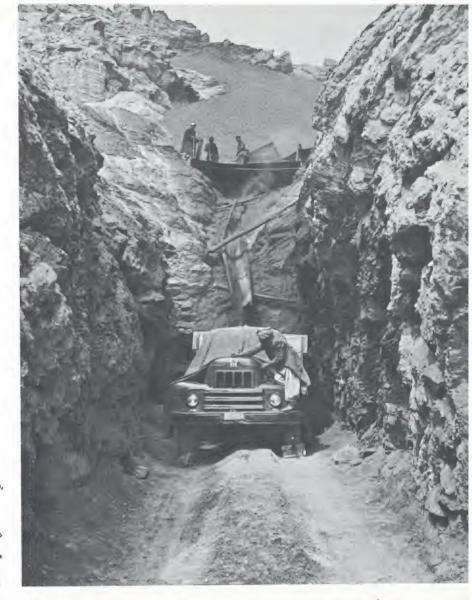
Oil, mostly in the northern provinces, offers new promise for fuel and power.

تیل ، چهاکثر پهشمالی سیمو کښی پیدا کیږی دسون اوقوت دپاره نوی زیری ورکوی



Coal, second most important power source in Afghanistan, has increased output 23 per cent since 1959.

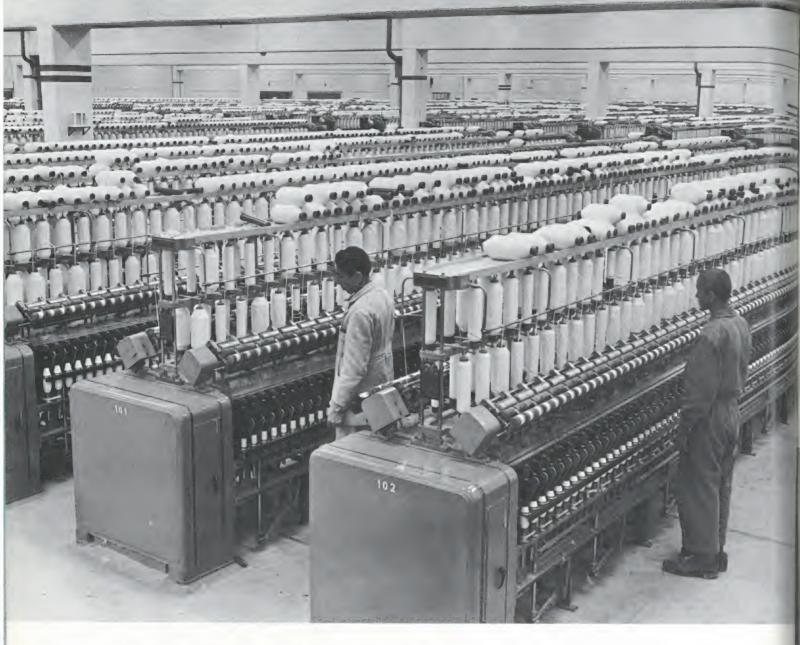
ده بری سکاره، چههیواد کښی دسون دوهمه درجه مواد کمل کیز ی د۱۳۳۸ کال راپدی خوائی استخراج کښی په سلو کښی ۲۳ زیا توالی راغلی دی

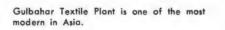


Miners at work in Karkar mines.

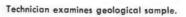
دسکرو دکان کار کونکنی دکر کر په کان کښی







دگلبهاردنساجی فابریکه دآسیاد خورا عصری فابر یکو څخه ده

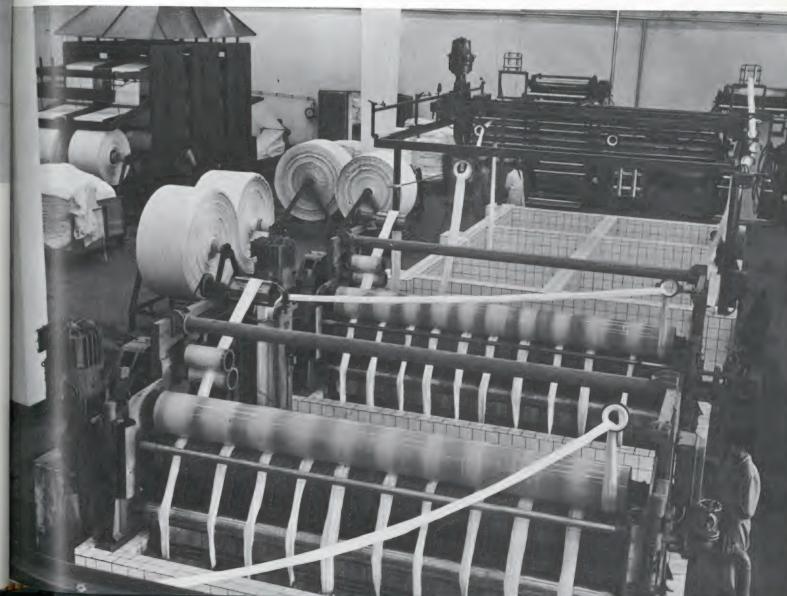


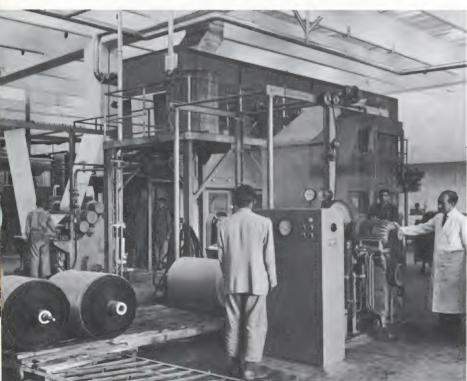
تخنيك پوهان دجيو لوجي يوهنمونه څيړي



Shrinking and sizing cloth at Gulbahar Textile Plant.

دگلمهاردنساجۍ فابربکه کښی دټموکرانو هوارولاواندازه کول









دبغلان دقند جوړولو فابريكه دكال ٣٥٠٠٠ ټنهلبلبو مصرفوي



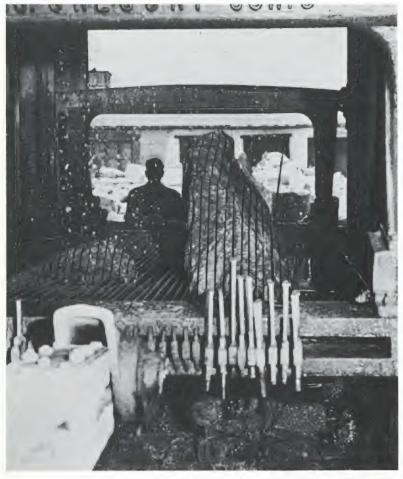
Pul-i-Khumri textile mill supplies a portion of the national need.

دپلخمری دنساجی فابریکه دهیواد دا د تیاوو یوه برخه پوره کوی



A valuable by-product, cotton seed oil at Kunduz is prepared for shipment to Kabul.

یو فرعی قیمت داره محصول ، قندز کښیدپنبه دانی تیل کابل نه دوړو دپاره تیاردی





When the Ghori Cement Plant near Pul-i-Khumri is completed, Afghanistan will be supplied with much-needed additional cement.

پلخمری کښی دعوری دسمنت جوړلوو دفابریکی پهبشپړ کید و سرهبه دافغانستان دسمنټو اړتیاوی ترډیری اندازی لیری شی



Hojary Nojary Factory (joinery and lapidary) produces artistic inlaid marble and lapis lazuli work. The finest quality lapis lazuli in the world is found in Afghanistan.

دحجاری او نجادی فابریکه ، دمر مر ښکلی او دانه نشان ، اودلاجوردو څخهشیان جوړوی . دنړی ډیر ښهلاجوردافغانستان کښې پیدا کیږی



A finished table top.

دميزد مخ يوه ډېره





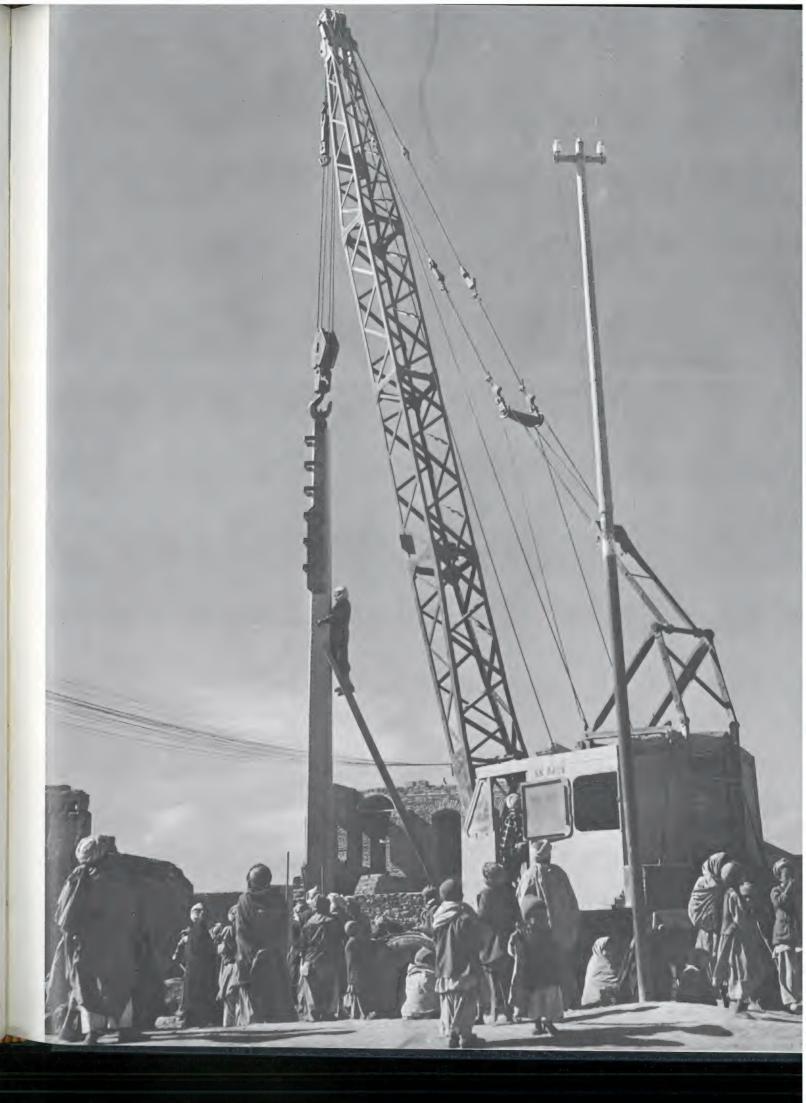


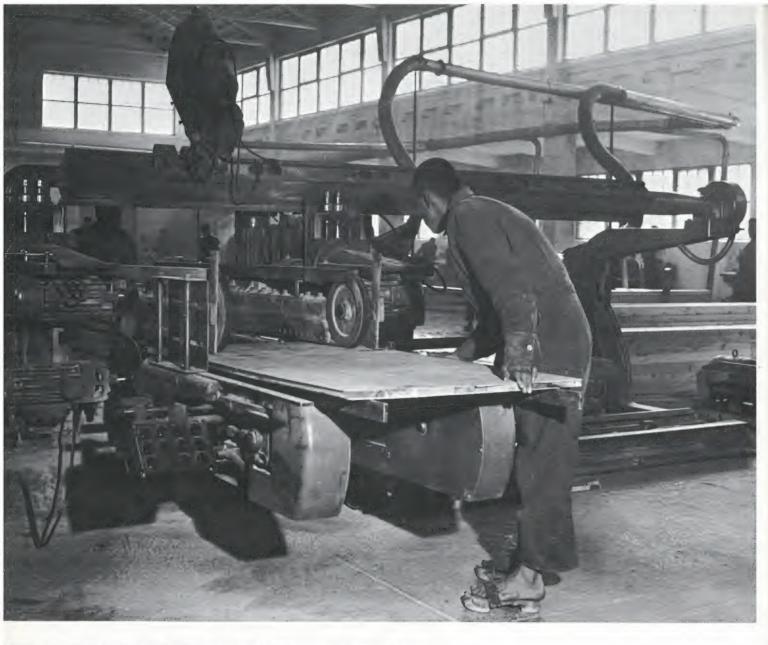
Cement plant at Jabal-us-Siraj.

دجبل السراج دسمنج جوړو فا بريكه

Electrical distribution system is installed for the city of Kandahar.

<sup>دبر</sup>ښنا دويشلو دستگاه چهټندهار کښي په کار اچول شويده

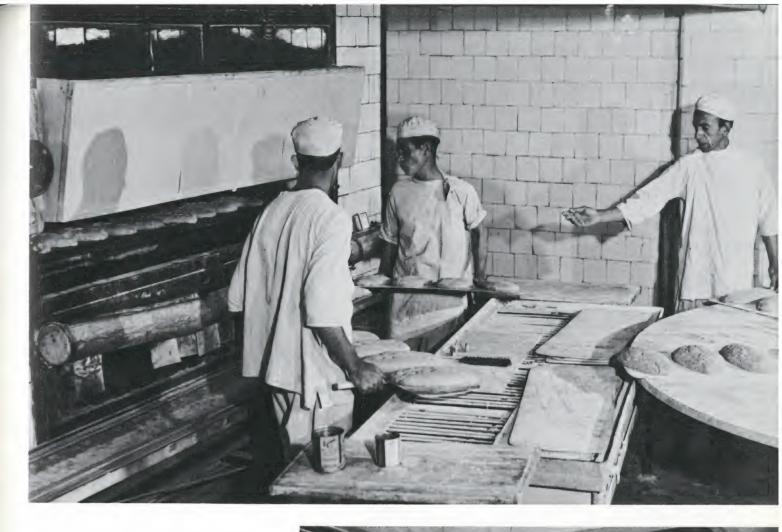






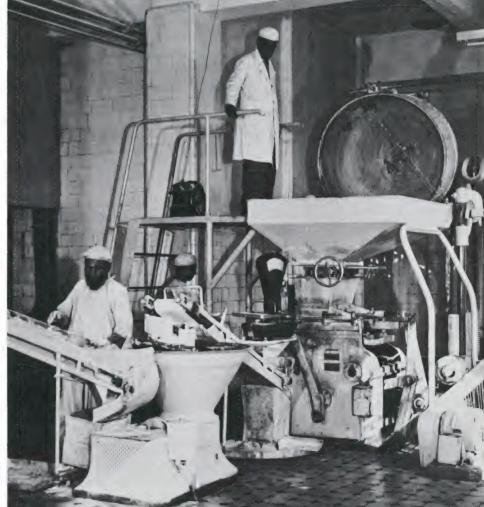
Modern machinery gives an assist to the ancient art of woodworking.

عصری ما شینونه دلر گیو پخو انی صنعت ته مرسته کوی



A growing metropolis such as Kabul is served by well-equipped bakeries.

د کابل غوندی ورځ پهورځ پراخیدو نکی نار کښی دډوډۍ پخولو ډیره مکمله کارخانه پکار اچول شویده



Preparation of dough at the Kabul Silo and Bakery.

ِدَكَا بِل سيلوكَښي داو ړو اخښل



انفرادی صنایع دافغانستان پهاقتصاد کښی لویهبرخه لری



دزندهبانانودموټر ټرمېمولوور کشاپ

Zenda Banon automotive workshop.

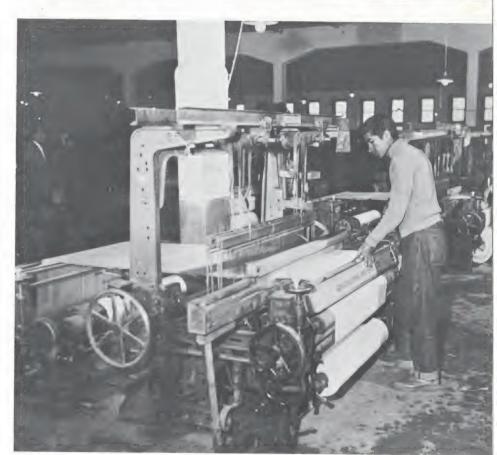
International trucks being assembled for the first time in Afghanistan.

دانتر نییشناللاریدله پی ځلدپاره افغانستان کښي یوځای کیږی



Shaker ceramics

دشاكرچينى جوړول



Omaid textile factory

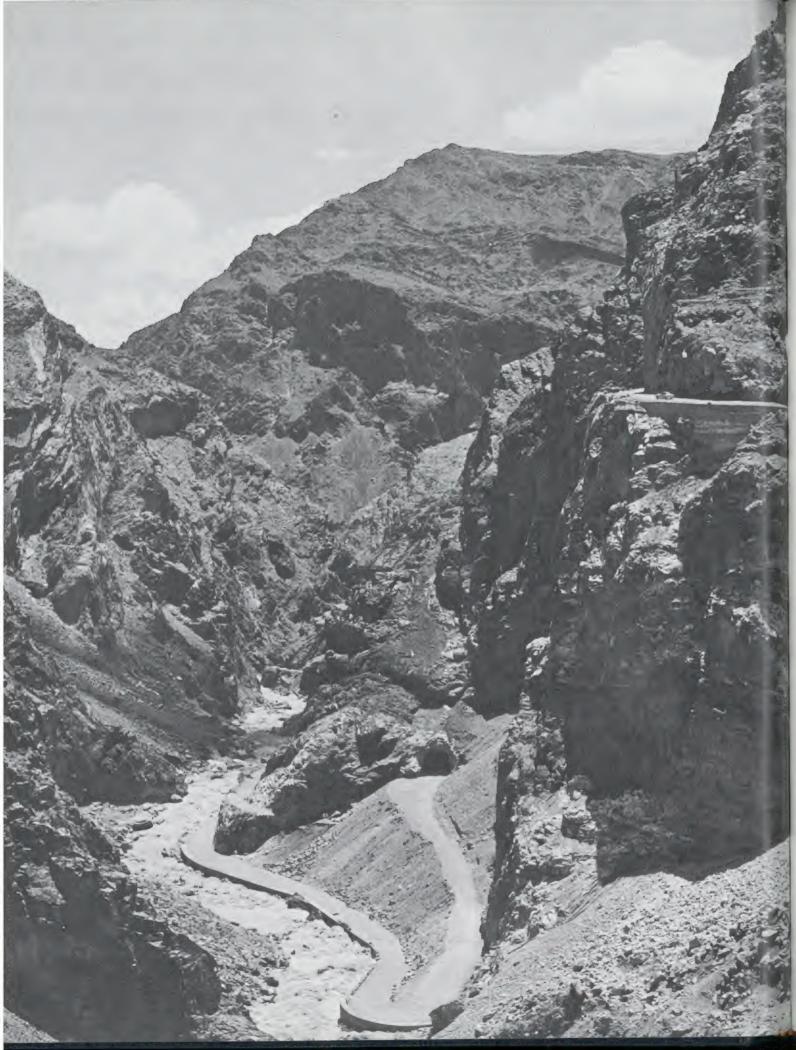
دامید دنساجی فابریکه

### TRANSPORTATION



حل او نقل

Kandahar International Airport



# CIVIL AVIATION OPERATIONS PERCENT INCREASE, 1959-1959 0 2 4 6 8 10 15 25 50 100 KILOMETRES FLOWN PASSENGERS CARRIEO FREIGHTS-TONS FLOWN MAIL-TONS FLOWN AVAILABLE TON-CAPACITY

#### CONQUEST OF A RUGGED TERRAIN

To landlocked Afghanistan, heart of the great Asian Continent but cut off from all its seas, few needs are more urgent than transportation. Unfortunately, however, few needs have been more difficult to satisfy; for if the country's rugged landscape is the artist's delight, it is the despair of the transport engineer. Not only do the vast expanses of steppes and mountain ranges, the narrow gorges and passes, the swift-flowing rivers, and the uncertain desert sands create stubborn barriers to traffic, but swiftly changing climatic conditions, seasonal thaws and runoffs of snow and ice, and constantly shifting extremes of temperature add their own perverse natures to the challenge. Together, Afghanistan's formidable host of transportation problems imposes a heavy drain on both the country's technical skills and its national economy.

Yet, the short span of the First Five-Year Plan has seen many of the old barriers crumble. The 1956 total of scarcely 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) of all-weather main roads and 1,280 kilometers (800 miles) of seasonably motorable roads has by today been increased to some 11,250 kilometers (7,000 miles) of good primary and secondary roadways carved through the country's rugged terrain; the country's meager 1955 airline consisting of only two rented aircraft has been expanded to the present-day Aryana Airlines with a multi-plan system which not only covers the whole of Afghanistan, but also flies from Kabul and Kandahar to Teheran, Beirut, Mecca, Karachi, Delhi, Prague and Frankfürt; and recent construction on several new river projects may soon open the way for river transport.

To the everyday travelers, of course—farmers moving their produce to market and truckers hauling merchandise to and from the factories—roadways are the first concern. And today, thanks to an accelerated roads building program supported by the Ministry of Public Works, during the last five years, a network of roadways links most of the important cities in the country.

Running through the heart of the farmlands and factory districts and beginning at Kabul, the hub, the present roads system runs in a vast circle across the central mountains to Kunduz and Mazari-Sharif; west to Maimana, Herat and Farah; southeast to Kandahar; and back to Kabul. Then, like giant spokes in a wheel, other roads stretch away from the hub to touch the country's farthest borders. Among them are roads leading from Kunduz and Mazar to the Soviet border, from Herat into Iran, from Kandahar to Chaman and from Kabul to Peshawar—traditional route for the bulk of Afghanistan's export-import trade with India, Pakistan and other countries, and today well on its way to becoming one of the most heavily traveled roadways in the East.

But although Afghanistan's improving roadways system has taken a long step toward solving many transportation problems, surface transportation alone cannot, of course, serve all the country's needs. Thus, the Afghan Air Authority has begun a bold and far-reaching program to develop an extensive airways system including a number of all-weather ports, several newer and faster aircraft, and a full complement of meteorological, mechanical servicing, navigational, and training institutions.

Certainly, for the Afghan Air Authority, for the Ministry of Public Works, and for others helping the country to keep pace with the ever-growing needs for transportation facilities, the problems will continue to be enormous. Not the least of these are capital and technical skills. But if progress under the First Five-Year Plan is any clue to the future, Afghanistan will have, by the end of the Second Plan, a fully modernized transportation system to her credit.

Carving this road through Tangi Gharo gorge was a monumental undertaking.

# په لوړه او ژوره مخکه بری



افغانستان ، د آسیا دلو بی قاری زیره مگر دهغی د قولو سبنده څخه لیری اوپه وچه ته لی مملکت دپاره د ترا نسپورت څخه بل ا هم شی مشته . خوله بده مرغه چه دههدې مهم شکل حل هم آسان کار ندی ځکه که دمملکت دلوډو اوژور څخه آرتیست حظ ا و خوند اخلی مگر د تر انسپورت دانجنیر دپاده دسرخوږدی . نه پواځی داچه لویی اوپراخی جلگی ، دغرو سلسلی ، تنگی د دې لوډ کنډونه ، لیو نی سیندو نه ، اود دښتو بی باوره شگی د تر افیک دپاره موانع او خنډه نه پېښوی بلکه ژر بد لیدو نکی جوی حا لات ، مو سمی گر می ، واور ی او یخونه ، دتو دوخی ددرجی مستمر اوپس تغیر او سخت طبیعت هم لوی خنډونه دی ، دافغانستان تر انسپو رتی سخت مشکلات د مملکت په تخییکی چارو اوملی اقتصا د بالدی بولوی بارور اچوی .

تراوسه پوری امن ی پنچه کلن پلان کښی ولیدل شوه چه پخوانی ډیر خنیونه د منځ نه تللی دی . ۱۳۳۵ کال ټول ټال څه کم ۱۸۰۰ کیلومتره د د ۱۸۲۰ کیلومتره استائی او انوی لاروته چه ۱۸۰۰ کیلومتره استائی او انوی لاروته چه نمیراد د ۱۸۵۰ کیلومتره استائی او انوی لاروته چه نمیراد د ۱۲۵۰ کیلومتره استائی او انوی لاروته چه نمیراد د ۱۲۵۰ کالخورا ضعیف هوائی شرکت چه یواځی دوه کر ایی الوتکی یی دراودی بن ورځ ئی آریا یا افغان هوایی شرکت ته چه ډیری الوتکی لری تر قی کړیده ، داشرکت نه یو انځی افغا نستا ن کښې د ننه الوتنی کوی بلکه د کابل او قندهار تحجه تهران ، بیروت ، مکی معظمی ، کراچی ، دهلی انقری، پراگ او فرانکفورت ته هم الوتنی کوی . دسیندونو د ډیرو نو و پرو ژو نژدی جو ډول به دسیدونو حمل ونقل ته چه پههیواد کښې سابقه نلری لار پرانیزی .

البته روزمره مسافرانو ته. هغو بزگرا نوتهچهخپل حاصلات بازاروته وړی، اودموټرانو خاوندان چه دفابريکو څخه يافابرېکو تهمالونه وړی راوړی سرکونه په زړه پوری موضوع ده . نن ورځ دسرك دژر جوړونی دپروگرام څخه چه دفوائدعامی دو زارت له خوا تير و پنځو کلو کښې اجراء شوی اودهيواد ډېر مهم ښارونه يی سره نښلولی دی تشکر کوو .

د کره فی مځکو ، دصنعنی سیمو او د کابل په شروع کښی ، داوسنیو سر کو حلفه دیوی لو یی د ایری په شکل د مر کز ن غر ونه تیره شوی قندد او مزارغریف ته بیا لویدیځی خواته میمنی ، هرات اوفراه ته بیا جنوب شرق کښی قند هار ته او بیرته کابل ته ر اگر ځی . بیانو نو ر ی لا ر ی د د ی حلقی نه د هیو ا د لیسر ی سسر حدو تسه غخید لی د ی . د دی جملی نسه هغه سسر کسو نسه دی . چه دقند و ز او مسزار شسریف نسه د شوروی اتحاد پولسوته اودهسرات نه دایسران ترسرحد او د کا بل نه تو رخم او پیښو ر ۵۰ غخید لی دی ، و روستی کابل چه دافغانستان . هند پاکستان اوټولو غربی دولتو سره د تجارت پخوانی اومهمه لارده نن ورځ هغه حالت ته چه ختیز ه نړۍ کښې به د ډیرو

که څههم دافغانستان دلارو پرمخ تللی نظام ډیر ترانسپورتی مشکلات حل کړی دی خوسره لهدی مڅکنی تر انسپو ر ت نشی کو لی چه په ځانگړی صورت دهېواد ټولی اړتیاوی پوره کړی . نولدی کبله دافغانستان هوائی ملکی ریاست یوستر اواوږد پر وگرام جوړ کړیدی چه ده ائی حملونقل سیستم ته پراختیا ورکړی او په هغی کښی د یو شمیر هر موسم هوائی ډگرو جوړول. نو ی اوچهکی الوتکی ، مکمل مترولوژیکی تخنیکی سرویس ، دالوتکو دلارښوونی مر کزونه اوتربیوی مؤسسی شا ملی دی .

یقیناً دافعانستان دملکی هوائی، ریاست دپاره، دفوائد عامی دوزارت او دبل هغه چا دپاره چه مملکت سر ه مرسته کوی لارمه ده چه دتر انسپورتی آسانتیا ؤ دضروریاتو سره سم قدمونه واخلی، مشکلات به ادامه ومومی او زیات بهشی اومهم یی سر هایه او تخنیکی ماهران دی. کهچیری دامهی پنځه کلن پلان پرمختگ دراتلونکی وخت دپاره سرهشق و گرزؤ نوددوهم پنځه کلن پلان په پای کښی به افغانستان یوډیر عصری تر انسپورټیشن په اختیار کښی ولری.





Beautifully rugged terrain poses difficult problem for road engineers.

ښکلي لواړې سيمي دلارو جوړولو ماهرانو ته ډيرمشکلات پېښوی



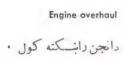
Afghan technicians assume the important responsibility of aircraft maintenance.

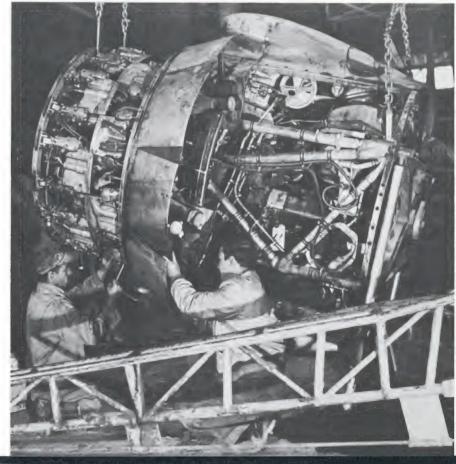
افغانی میخانیکان دا لو نکو په ساتلو کښي لویه برخه لری ۰



Electrical maintenance

دبرښنا مراقبت .





Ariana Airlines office serves national and international passengers

دآریانا افغان هوائی شرکت دفتر دداخلی او بین المللی مسا فرانو خدمت کوی .

Afghan hostesses returning from a training flight.

پښتنی ملیمه پالونکی دیوی تعلیمی الوتنی څخه بیرته را ستنیزی .







Road construction near Jalalbad.

جلال آبادته نژدی دسرك جوړوا.

Asphalting the road near Torkham. An extensive road-construction program is included in Afghanistan's development plans.

تورخم تهنژ دی دسرك اسفالت كول . دافغانستان پهاقتصادی پلان کښې دسرك جوړ ولويو سټر پروگرام شاملدی .





Modern bridges built by the Afghan Construction Unit.

عصری پلونه « دافغانی ساختمانی دستگاه »

له خوا جوډ شوی دی -

Farah Rud Bridge
. دفراه رودپل



Kabul is served by an up-to-date transportation system.

د کابل ښار کښي خورا عصري ټرانسپورت خدمت کوي

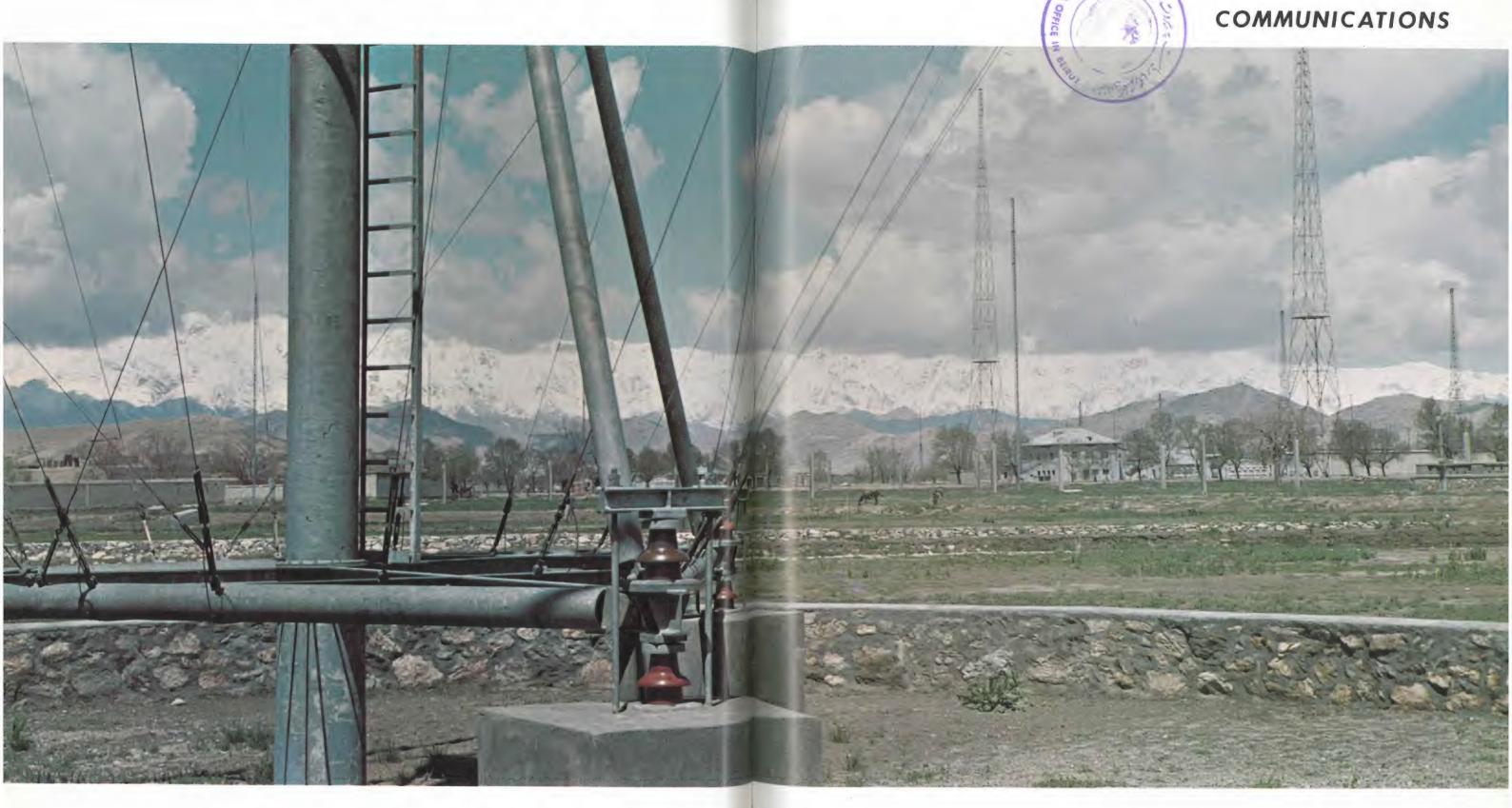


Hashimi Bridge near Herat دهاشمی پل هرات کښی



Private cars at gas station.

دپټرلو ټانك كښى شخصىموټران



مخابرات

Kabul Radio antenna array.

دكابل راډيودآ نټونوقطار



# PERCENT INCREASE, 1956-1950 0 10 20 25 50 75 100 200 500 1,000 INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT TECHNICIANS EMPLOYED RADIO SETS IMPORTED FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS BROADCASTING HOURS

#### ARTERIES OF PROGRESS

Like arteries of progress, communications networks play a vital role in the technical and social development of all countries. In Afghanistan they are doubly important. With the country's road and air transport only just beginning to approach modern standards and many of the distant provinces separated by mountain and desert barriers, much of the burden of linking the growing country to a steady pattern of progress must be borne by dependable communications facilities. Thus, widening telephone and telegraph systems, expanding postal and radio services, and improving production and distribution of newspapers and other printed material must move constantly ahead. Much remains to be done, but substantial gains have been made in recent years.

The country's first postal service, for example, was begun in 1870 as a modest system with offices limited only to Kabul and the major provincial capitals. Mail between cities was carried by swift riders on horseback, an early day "pony express" that remained until replaced by motor carriers, the famed Afghan mail buses, in 1925. Today, however, under the direction of the Ministry of Communications, the country is served by nearly 350 postal centers, and with facilities increased by some 20 percent under the Five-Year Plan, the postal services now handle an annual total of about 3,250,000 pieces of regular mail and another 250,000 pieces of airmail.

Similar expansion in telegraph facilities during the Five-Year Plan increased the number of skilled telegraph technicians by more than one-third and the number of telegraph receivers in use by some 300 percent. Twelve interlocking circuits now handle national telegraphy traffic and, as a member of the International Cable Union, the country is almost as closely linked to distant parts of the world as to its own provinces.

In Afghanistan, however, as in most other countries, the most rapidly growing medium of personal communication is the telephone. The list of telephone subscribers has nearly doubled during the past five years and the number of main telephone lines has grown from less than 2,500 in 1955 to nearly 25,000 today. Also, before the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, Afghanistan had no facilities for making international telephone calls. Today, Kabul is linked by telephone to all parts of the world, with telephone services to New York, London, Paris, Bombay, Teheran, Tashkent and Moscow. Services to various other cities are routed by way of New York or Paris, but plans are underway for more direct extensions to other such international centers as Tokyo, Rome, Munich and Calcutta.

Another fast-growing communications network is building up around the newspaper publishing industry. Kabul has several daily newspapers, two of which, the morning *Islah* and the evening *Anis*, have circulations of more than 15,000. Many of the provinces also have daily publications and the number of weekly newspapers, always large, is still increasing. Most newspapers are bi-lingual and subscriptions to foreign publications in English, French, German, Arabic, etc., are becoming widely popular.

But perhaps the best known of Afghanistan's many communications services is Radio Kabul. A national service directed by the Department of Press and Publications (equivalent of Ministry of Press and Information), Radio Kabul's programming not only offers such traditional radio fare as hourly news broadcasts and the usual variety of musical programs, but also includes such special public service programs as drama, a children's hour, and foreign language teaching classes.

The voice of Radio Kabul is heard throughout the East and it beams daily broadcasts in several languages, including English, Russian and French, toward such far away points as Japan and South Africa. Thus, Radio Kabul, like Afghanistan itself, extends the hand of friendship to all the world.

Newsboys delivering the morning Islah, one of Kabul's three daily newspapers.





د مواصلاتو شبکه دهرهیواد په تخنیکی او اجتماعی پر اختیاکنبی لکه شرائین حیاتی رول لوبوی ،خوپه افغانستان کنبی تردی لاهمزیاب اهمیت لری په داسی هیواد کنبی چه سر کونو او هوائی تر انسپو رت یی اوس اوس فعا لیت شروع کړی او ځان د عصری حمل و نقل او مواصلاتو تأمین ته چمتو کونی ، او ډیری سیمی یی یو تر بله د غرو اورغو په وا سطه سره بیلی کړی شویدی نو په دې ملك کنبی چه دپر مخنگ او ترقی په لار روان دی دار تباطاتو لوی بار دیواعتما دو ډاو باوری مخابراتی سیستم په غاډه دی نوددی دیاره د تیلفون او تلگرا ف دپر احتیا ، دپوستی او راډیویی خد متو د توسعی دور ځپا یواو نورو چاپی موادو د زیاتی خبر و نی او صحیح تو زیع جا ری ساتل په کا ردی . په ورو ستیو کلوکنبی په دی زمینه کښی اساسی اومهم پیشر فتونه شویدی . مگر ډیر ی چاری لایا تی دی چه باید اجرا شی .

دهیواد لمه نی پوستی په ۱۲۶۹ کال کښی دیو ابند ای سیستم په څیر چهیواځی په کابل اود مهمو رلایا توپه مرکزو پوری مر بوط ؤ په خدمتاو کارپیل و کړ . دینارونو ترمنځ بهپوسته دچټکو سپروپهو اسطهوړل کید ه، پخوانی (چاپار)سیستم ترهغه وخته دوام و کړڅو چه په ۱۳۰ ۱۳۰ کال کښی یی ځای دپو ستی مو ټر ا او چه په ( افغان پست سر ویس )یی شهر ت موند لی ؤ ونیولو . نن ورځ د مخابر اتو د وزارت ترادار ی لا ندی په ټول هیواد کښی دپوستی دخد متو لیاره ژدی ۲۰۵۰ مرکزونه شنه او په دې هکله په پنځه کلن پلان کښی ۲۰ فیصده ا سانی زیا تی، شویدی دپوستی اداری اوس اوس ( ۲۲۰۰۰۰)قطعی عادی او (۲۰۰۰۰۰) قطعی هوائی پوسته اجرا کوی .

همداراز پراختیا وی تیلگرافی آسانتیاوو کښی هم مینځنه راغلی دی پنځه کلن پلان پهموده کښی دتلگراف د تخنیکی ماهرانو پهشیمر کښی تردر یمی برخی ډیر او دتلگراف دفعالو آخذو پهشمیر کښی پهسلو کښی ۳۰۰زیاتوالی شوی دی او سرولس ارتباطی مرکز ونه داخلی تلگرافی چاری اجرا کوی .مملکت دتلگراف د بین المللی اتحا دیی دغړی په حیث دباند پنیوهیوادو سره داسی تلگرافی نژدی او تباط لری لکه دخپلو داخلی ولایاتو سره یی چه لری .

لکه په اکثر و نورو هیوادو کنی په افغا نستان کنی هم دشخصی مخابراتو چټکه زیاتیدو نکی وسیله تیلفون دی په تیرو پنځو کلو کنی د ۲۵۰۰ د تیلفون د هشتر کینو شمیر بژد ی دوه برا بره شویدی ،اود قیلفو ن داساسی مزیو شمیر چه په ۱۳۳۶ کال کنی د ۲۵۰۰ نه زیات نه ونن ۲۵۰۰ ته ر سید لی د ی . همدار نگ دینځه کلان پلان ترمخه افغا نستا ن دبین المللی تیلفون تسهیلات نه در لودل ، کابل نن دتیلفون پو ا سطه د ته ر سید لی د ی . همدار نگ دینځه کلان پلان ترمخه افغا نستا ن دبین المللی تیلفون تسهیلات نه در لودل ، کابل نن دتیلفون پو ا سطه د ته ولی نړی سره او تباط لری د دیویارك ،لندن ، پا ریس ، بمبئی تهران، تاشکنداو مسکوسره تیلفونی ارتباط موجودی ،اودنورو بناروسره تیلفونی هخابره دنیو یارك یاپاریس په لاره کیزی دنورو بین المللی مر کرولکه تو کیو ،روم میونیخ او کلکتی سره دمستقیمی مخابری پلانونه تر اجرا

دمواصلاتو بله چهکه ډیریدو نـکیشبکه دور ځپاڼو او داخبارونودخپر ونو پراختیاده ،کابل څو ورځپاڼی لری دهغی جملینه د اصلاح سهارنی اودا نیس مازیگر نی ورځپاڼی دی چهتر ۱۵۰۰۰ زیاتی خپریزی اکسر ولایات هم ورځپاڼی لری ،اود هفته ایزو خپر و نو شمیر هم مخ په زیاتیدودی. اکثراخبارونه پهدو وژبو خپریزی، اوخارجی مطبوعاټولکه انگرییزی ،فرانسو ی ، جر منسی ،عر بی ، او نـو دو کنی اشتراك ورځ په ورځ زیا تیزی .

مگر بنایی چه دا فغانستان د مواصلاتو به معر فی شوی دستگاه کابل راډیووی، دکابل را ډیو پروگرامونه چهیوملیسرویسدی اود مطبوعاتو د مستقلریاست له خوا اداره کیږی نه یواځیدراډیو کانود معمولی پروکرام نه لکه دخبرونو خپرونه اورنگارنگ موسیقی نهجوډ شویدی بلکه پههغی کښې دعامه خد مت مخصوس پروگرا مونه لګهډرامی، دکوچنیانو پروگرام او دخارجی ژبو لوست همشامل دی .

د کابل راډیو آواز په ټول شر ق کښې اوریدل کیږی ،اوورځنیخپرونی په اتوژبو کویچه هغی کښې روسی،انگریزی ،فرانسویاوعربی ژبی هم شاهلی دی، اوتر جاپان او جنوبی <sup>ا</sup>فریقی یی غز رسیزی، پد ی ترتیب کابلراډیو لکه پخپله افغانستان ټولی نړۍ ته د دوستۍ لاس اوږ د کړیدی .

Radio Kabul announcer during one of station's many daily news programs.

د کابل راډيو انانس ډور ځنيو ډيروپر وگر اموڅخهپه يوپروگرام کښما



"Poetry with Music" is a popular evening show.

ساز اوآوازدماښامينيو معر وفو ښو ونو څخه دی

> Regular children's educational programs bring crowds of eager youngsters to watch and participate in plays and musical concerts.

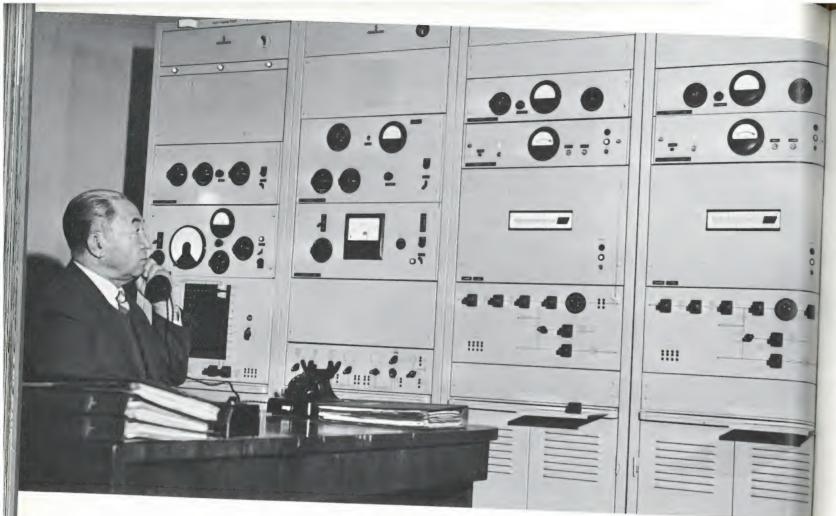
د کوچنیانو تعلیمی عادی پروگرامونه ، ډلیډلی کوچنیان د تماشی دپاره اوډرامو اودموسیقی کنسرټونو کښی د گړون لپاره رابولی Musical shows attract huge radio audiences, fare ranging from folksong and soloists to modern Afghan ensembles.

د رادیوموسیقی پرو گرامونه ډیراورید ونکی راغونډوی ، داپرو گرامونه د کلیوالو سندرو ، یو کسیزو سندرونه ترعصریاونووافغانیسندرو پوری سلسلهلری









Central control panel at Radio Kabul transmitter. Transmitter can be heard as far distant as South Africa and Indonesia.

د کابل راډيودتر انسميس مرکزي پينل کنټرول ، د کابل راډيوغز ترجنوبي افريقي اواند ونيز ياپوري رسيزي

Recording room pre-records many interviews, special service programs for delayed broadcast.

دریگار د اخیستلو خونه ، ډیر مضمو نونه ، ا او دوروسته خپرونو مخصوص پرو گرا مونه د لته ثبتیزی





Motion picture crew on location. Unit has produced several documentaries, feature films, for public showing.

دفلم اخیستو نکو ډله ، د فلم اخیستلو یونی څوڅودانی اخبا ری او مستند فلمونه او دقصو فلمونه دعامونمایشاتو دپاره تهیه کړی دی



One of the Press Department's film editing rooms.

دمطبوعاتو دمستقل رياست دفلم اخيستلو يوه خونه



Telephone lineman at work on Kabul-Kandahar circuits. Number of telephone workers has increased nearly 30 per cent in last five years.

د تیلفون لیزمین دکابل ـ قندهار پرلین دکار په وخت کښی ، دتیلفون دکار گرانوشمیرتیرو پنځو کلوکښی نژدی.۳فیصده زیات شویدی

Central switchboard, Kabul telephone exchange. International calls are handled by Afghan operators with special language training.

د کابل د تیلفون مرکزی سوچ بود د بین المللی مخابری دافغانی کار گرانو پهواسطهچه دخارجی ژبو مخصوصه تربیه لری اجراء کیزی



This air-conditioned automatic telephone exchange at Kabul was built in 1957, has provisions for 5000 connections.

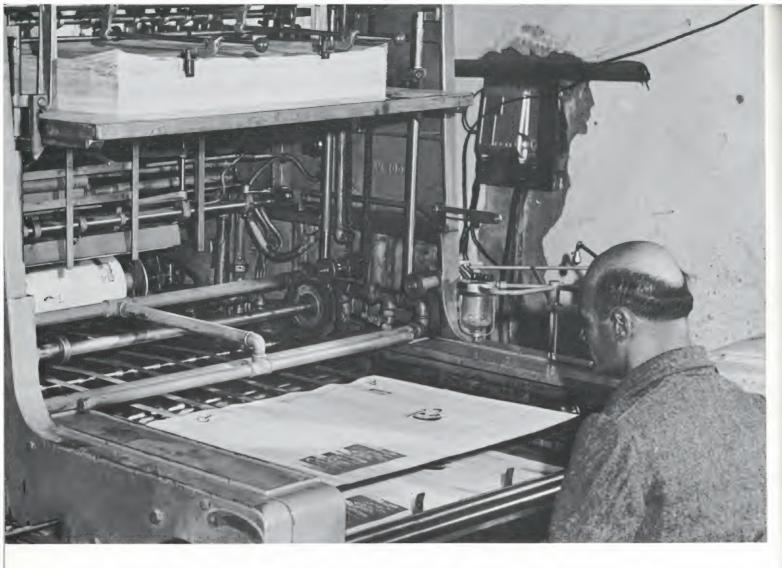
دا تومات تیلفون ایر کنه یشن مر کز د۰۰۰۰ زرر لینوپه ظرفیت ۱۳۳۰ کال کښی کابل کښی ودان شویدی



Newest communications equipment, radio-photo, can reproduce photographs flashed by radio from thousands of miles away.

دمخابراتوخورا نوی آلهدادیو فوټو ،داآله کولی شی چه په زرومیله لری ځای ته په راډیویی څپو کښی عکسولیزی او دهغه ځای څخه عکسواخلی

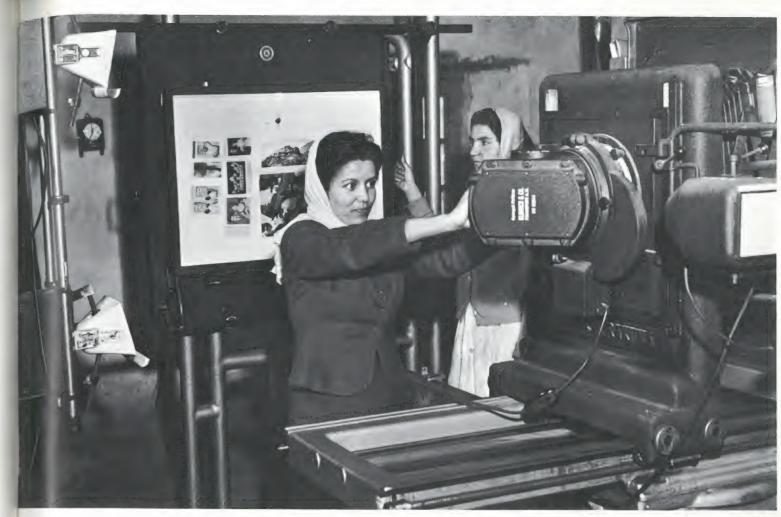




Newspapers and other publishing interests are among country's fastest growing industries. Needs are being met by modern equipment like high-speed offset press below.

اخبارونهاونورېخپروني دهېواد دژرزياتيد ونکو صنايعو څخه دی دا اړتياوي دعصري هاشينونولکه لانديني گړندي آفسټ ماشين پدواسطه پور. کيږي





Women, like these camera operators in photoengraving room, are finding new job opportunities in printing trades.

ښځی لکه ددغو کار گرانو غوندی دزنگو گرافی دشعبی دعکس اخیستلو . پهطباعتی چارو کښی نوی دندی پیدا کوی



Most type is still set by hand by young apprentices. Many will later be sent abroad for special training.

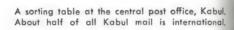
ډير کارونه لا تراوسه دځوانو کارگرانو له خوا اجراء کيږي. ډېر کسان به دمخصوصي تربيي دپاره خارج ته واستول شي.





Lines of customers keep postal clerks busy. Mail load has increased 25 per cent since 1956.

د مراجعینو کثرت دپوستی مأمورین وزگار نه پریزدی . دپوستی حمل ونقل د ۱۳۳۵ کال دادی



دکابل په مرکزی پوسته خانه کښی دپوستی بینالمللی ده بیلولو میز.دکابل نیمایی پوسته بینالمللی ده







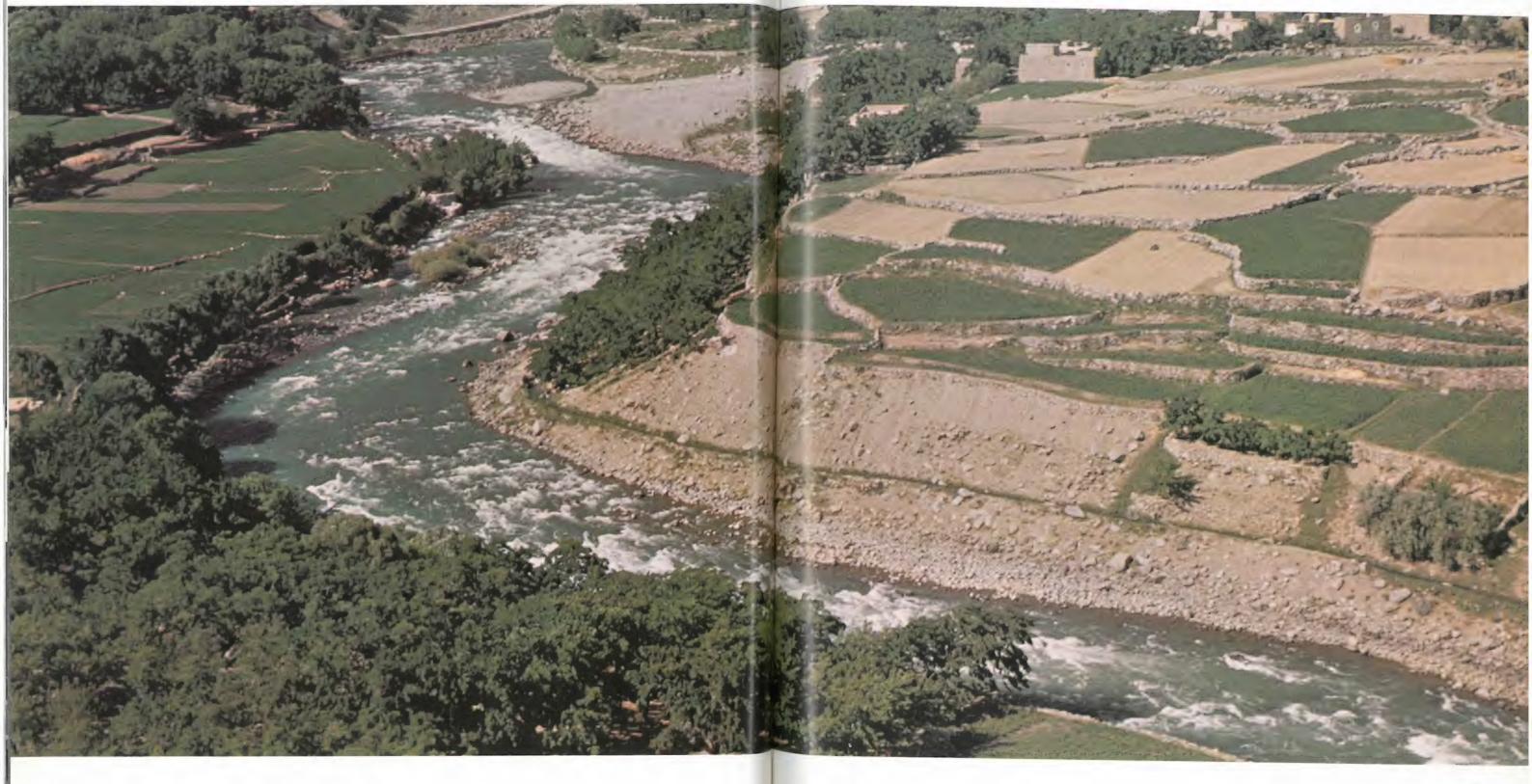
Mail carriers prepare to make their morning deliveries. Bicycles are common to cities but remote villages are often served by horseback.

پوسته رسانان د سبایی کار لپاره تیاری کوی. ښارو کښی پوسته دبایسکلونو اوپهلرو کلو کښی داسونو پهواسطه وړل کیږی

Trucks loading for fast inter-city mail and passenger transport.

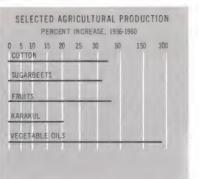
دښاروتر منځ دپوستې اوسپرليو دچټك رسيدلو لپاره سرويسونه پكار اچولۍ شوىدى

### AGRICULTURE



~





#### THE LAND'S GREEN PROMISE

Through a combination of high mountains and scant rainfall, Afghanistan's agricultural hopes have traditionally been caught somewhere between a promise and a problem. In the highlands, heavy mountain snows provide abundant water and rich topsoil along the foothills, but steep inclines make farming difficult; in the vast flat lowlands where farming should be easy, natural water is often hardly known. Thus, less than 10 percent of the country's total land area is cultivated in any given year; two-thirds of this is irrigated; and most of the remaining third is dry-farming.

Yet, 85 percent of the Afghan people are farmers. Wherever water can be channeled and there is space for a plow to hold or flocks to graze—on small plots reclaimed from the hillsides or on multi-acre tracts spread across the valleys—in tiny hamlets and huge villages—a postoral people shape their way of life around the green promise of the land. For despite the rapid development of new industries, Afghanistan's economy still depends on the soil and resources that lie beneath it. Agriculture provides an estimated 70 percent of the country's income, and farm and animal products are the basis of all its exports.

The country's crops are as widely varied as its climate and topography. Sugar cane and citrus trees flourish in the hot, windless shelter of the Jalalabad and Helmand Valleys, for example; sugar beets are plentiful in the moderate climate around Baghlan; and the warm, clear air of the northern provinces, past the Hindukush, brings abundant harvests of cotton and grain.

One crop, however, which is almost country-wide and which provides one of Afghanistan's most important harvests, is fruit. Apricots, peaches and grapes are grown nearly everywhere in the country and from an estimated 1,000,000 hectares of fruit trees and vineyards, harvests yielded nearly 500,000 tons of produce in 1959 and 676,000 tons in 1960. Fruits are especially plentiful around Kandahr and Herat and along the broad Kabul plains. Kabul province also produces sizeable harvests of apples, pears, plums and cherries, while its mulberry plantings along with those in Baghlan, not only yield large fruit harvests, but are an important source of silkworm eggs for the country's fast-growing sericulture interests.

But few areas of Afghanistan can compete with the northern regions around Kataghan, Mazar and Maimana for agricultural significance. Combining high fertility with ample water and vast expanses of natural pasturage for livestock, this area has long been considered one of the country's most important farm areas. Here is the home range of some 6,000,000 head of Afghanistan's famed Karakul sheep; here is grown a substantial part of the country-wide wheat crop; and here, too, is the source of most of the country's expanding cotton crop. One province along Kataghan, produced more than two-thirds of the country's 1960 cotton crop of some 30,000 tons.

expanding cotton crop. One province along Kataghan, produced more than two-thirds of the country's 1960 cotton crop of some 30,000 tons.

Today there is new hope that the abundance of the northern province may soon be equalled by other areas of the country, some of them once barren desert. Through irrigation, soil surveys and new-crop research, the Ministry of Agriculture and other government agencies are already well on the way with projects such as the Arghandab and the Kargha Dams, and the Helmand Valley Authority is to bring new answers to Afghanistan's age-old agricultural problems.

The Helmand Valley, for example, covers nearly half of the country's total land area and includes some of its most arid terrain. When the present valley program is completed, some 85,000 hectares (202,000 acres) of land will be receiving fresh irrigation water through newly constructed canals and distribution systems. Already, much of the new land is under cultivation—a green tide that may one day help to bring a new way of life to all Afghanistan.

An irrigation canal brings fresh water and new promise to a village farmer.



SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS PERCENT INCREASE, 1956-1960
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 50 ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION
IRRIGATED ACREAGE
INVESTMENT IN DAMS AND CANALS
GOVERNMENT EXTENSION AGENTS
REFORESTATION

## د مځکی د مشنه کیدو مهیله

دافغانستان زراعت دلوړوغرونواولږو بارانونو په سبب په عنعنوی صورت دامید اومشکل په منځ کښې واقع دی. په هسدو برخو کښې دغرونو پیړی وا وری ډیری او به او دغرو لمنو کښې د کر هڼې و ډحاصل خیزه خاوره برابروی، خوپه اړخیواور یونده مځکو کښې زرا عت مشکلات پیښوی، په پړا خو اوهوا رو مځکو کښې چه کرهڼه آسانه ده طبیعی او مېه ډیر ندرت پیدا کیږی. پدی تر تیب په یو کال کښې دهیواد د ټولی مځکې د داسمې بر خې نه هم لږه تر کروندی لاندی نیول کیږی چه دهغې دوه دریمي او بیږی اودپاتي دریمې لویه برخه للمه وی.

تر اوسه پوری دافغانستان وګړی په سلو کښې پنځه اتباد کره ڼې په کار وبخت دی، په هغوځايو کښې چه رواني او به مو ندل کيسزی او د کره ڼې مڅکه او دژوو ورشوپيدا کيزې داړخيو په لې و ياددوو په پراخو مځکو کښې خلك په و ډ و بانډو اوستر و کلو کښې د مځکې د شنه کيدو په هيله دژوند شپې اومرځي تيروی. دنووصنايعو د پراختيا سره سره دافغانستان اقتصادلاتر اوسه هم په زراعتي منابعوولاډ دې، په اټکلي صورت دافغانستان دعايداتو په سلو کښې اويا برخي زراعت برا بر وې زراعتي اوحيوا ني محصولات د ا فغيا نستا ن د ټولو صاد را تواسا س

دهیواد محسو لات دهغه داقلیم او ټوپو کرافی په څیررازرازدې لکه چه گڼی اوترشی میوې دجلال آبیا د اود هلمند دناوې په تود واویی باده سیمو کښې، او چندر دبغلان د شاو خوا معند له سیمه کښې کړل کیږې،اودهندو کش هغې واته دشمالی سیمو یخه اوصافه هوا دپنی اوغلو د کر لواوډ پر محصول د پاره مساعده ده .

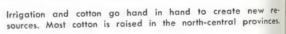
یوزراعنی محصول چه دمملکت په هره اوخه کښی موندل کیږی اودافغانستان دخو رامهمومحصولاتو څخهشمیرل کیږی میوه ده. زر دآلو شفتالو اوازگور تقریباً دهیوادپههر گوټ کښی پیدا کیږی. په۱۳۳۸ کال کښی دیوی اټکلی ساحی یعنی بوملیون هکتار (پنځهملیون حریبه) دمیوو اوازگورو باغونو څخه پنځه لکه ټه حاصلات لا س ته را غلی وه اوپه ۱۳۳۹ کال کښی د غه حاصلات شپږ لکه او شپږ اویا زره ټهه ؤ دمیوو باغونه مخصوصاً په قند هاره هرات اود کابل پراخومیدانو کښی ډیر دی همدارنگه د کابل ولایت پهیوه زیاته اندازه دمهوه تا کو،الوچو او گیلاسو حاصلات ور کوی، اودتوتانو ونی د بغلان د توتانو په شمول نهیواځی دا چه ډیره اندازه دمیوی حاصل ور کوی بلکه دمملکت دور بینمود مؤسسو د پاره د دچنجیو ده گیو لویه منبع گڼل کیږی .

نن و ر ځمیله شته چه دهیواد پهنو ر و سیمو کښی هم چه یووخت و چی اوشاړیوی دشمالی ولایاتو پهانه ازهېر یمانی او آبادی داشی ه کر هڼی وزا رت اونوری دولتی دایری سرلهاوسه داو بولو دخاوری دسروی اودزراعتی نوو محصولاتو پهباره کښی دپلټنولهلارې دادغنداب اوقرغی دبند و نواودهلمند دناوی دپروژ و په مرسته دزراعتی هغو مشکلاتو دپاره چه افغانستان دپخوا نیوز مانوراهیسی و رسر ممخامخ دی دنوو ځوابونو په برا بر و لو بو ختدی

د مثال په په ول د هلمند ناوه دشا په و مځکو په کیمون دمملکت د ټولو مځکو نژدی نیمایی برخه تشکیلوی کله چه ددی وادی اوسنی پروگرام سر ته ور سیزی ۱۹۷۲ هکتاره (۱۸۷۲ عجریبه) مځکه به دنوو ویالو او دویشلو دنوو طریقوله لاری په تازه اوبوخ پروی شی دهلمند د باوی پرو ژه دسیلاؤنو د مخنیوی او دبر ښنا دقوی دلیاری هم د زرا عتی پرمختك پروگرامو نه لری چه هنی کښی نوې او عصری تخنیك د کو چیانومیشته کول د کلو پراختیا دروغتیا اوپوهنی په گیون شامل دی همدااوسی ددغومځکو زیاته برخه د کر هنی لاندی ده او کیدی شی چه یوه و د ځه همدیوی سمسودې سیمی په حیث دافغانستان ټولو و گیړوته د ژوند د نوی لیاری په پیدا کولو کښی مرسته و کړی .

Early spring blossoming fruit trees in the Hindu Kush foothills





پنه او پنبه دنوومنا بعو دپیدا کولو لپاره څنگ پر څنگ درومی پنبه اکثر دشمالی ولایا تو مرکزی سیمو کښی کرل کیږی



Clearing a vineyard canal. Grapes are one of the country's principal products.

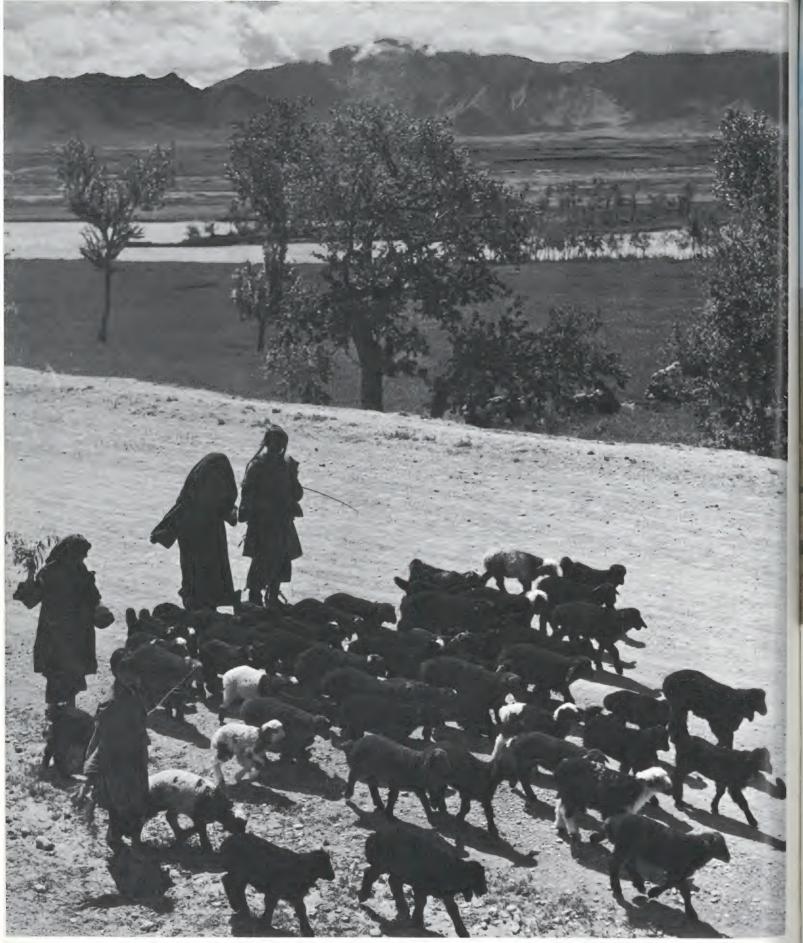
دتاکونو ددوچی پاکول،انگور دهیواد دمهمو محصولاتو څخه دی



Mechanized agricultural equipment assumes new importance.

زراعتی ماشینونه نوی ضروریات رفع کوی





Young shepherds herding a flock of spring lambs.

ځوان شپو نکمي دپسرلي دوړيو يوه رمه پيايي





A flock of karakul sheep grazing on the northern plains.

دقره قلی وریو یوه رمه چه دشمالی سیمو ورشو کښی څریږی .

Grading a karakul pelt.

دقرقلي پوسنكو درجه بندى



### دهندو کش شمال ته پراخی اوارتی سیمی طبیعی ورشو کانی لری.



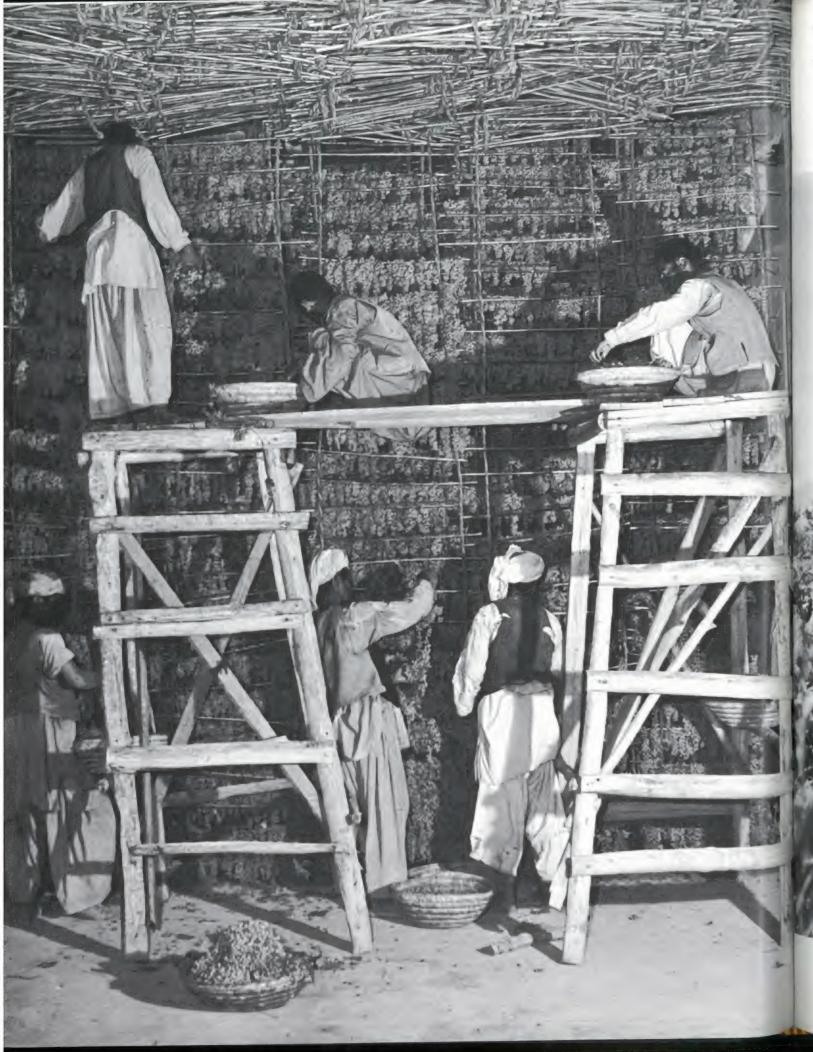
Modern science brings better breeds, higher yield per animal

عصری طریقی نسلو نه اصلاح کوی اودژوو محصول زیاتوی



Farmers compete for the recognition of their efforts at Agriculture Day.

بز .گران دبر گر په ورځ دخپلو زحمنونو دنتيجي دښودلودپاره هڅه کوي



langing grapes at Kares-i-Mir. Many delicious varieties of grapes are grown throughout the count

کاریز میر کښی ځوړند انگور .دانگورښه اوډیر انواع دهیواد هره برخه کښی پیدا کیږی.

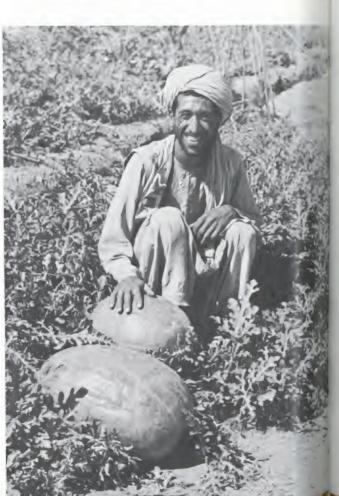


Scientific spraying of vineyards protects one of Afghanistan's chief fruit products.

دا نگو رو با غو کښي په عصری طريقه ددواؤ شيندل دافغا نستان يوخورا مهم محصول دآفا ټو څخه ساتي



Varieties of excellent fruit and succulent melons abound.





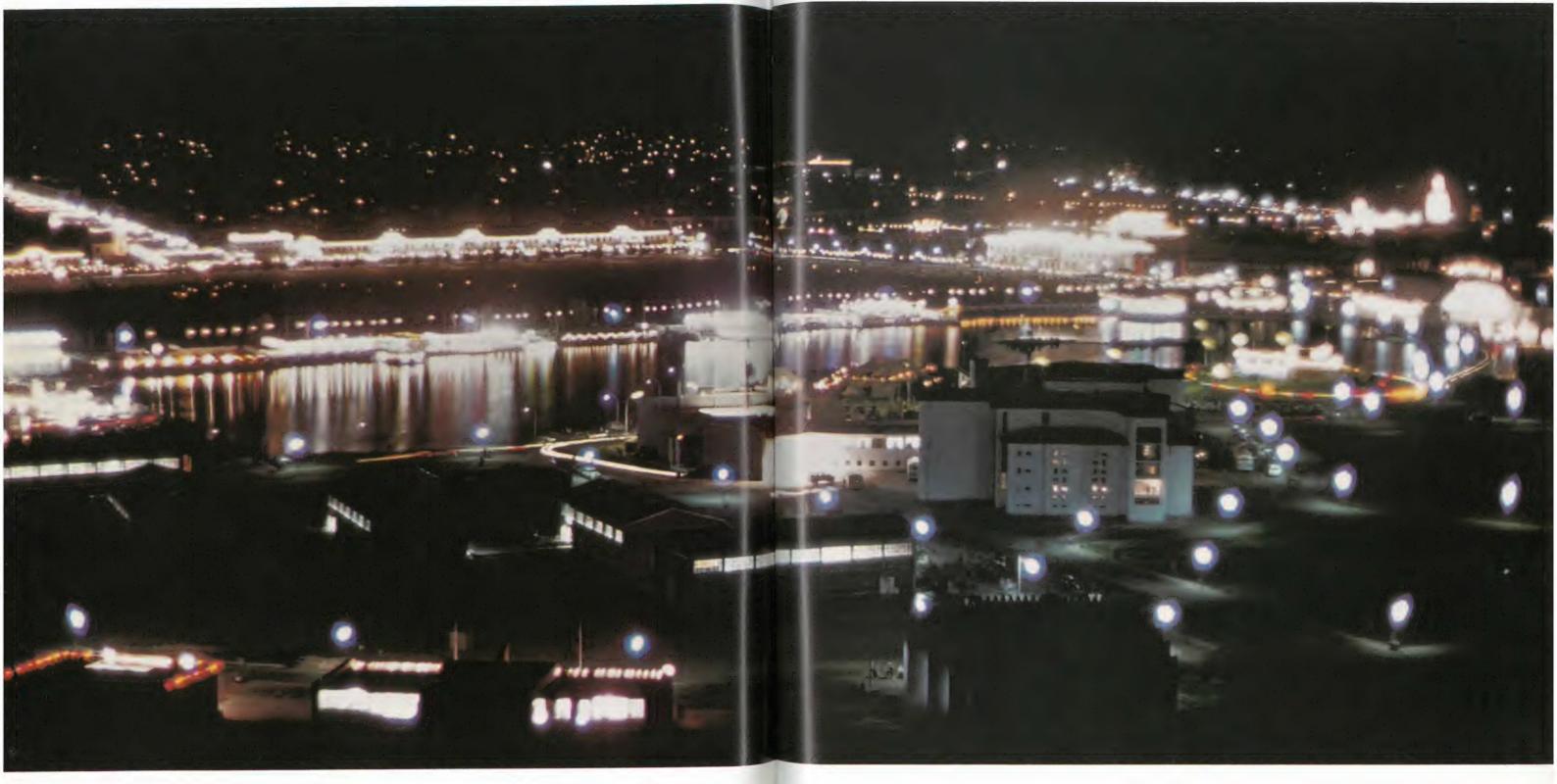
Conservation and propagation of trees is an important facet of the agricultural program.

View is of tree farm in the Helmand Valley.

دونو ساتنه او ترویج دزراعتی پروگرام یوه برخه ده . دلته دهلمند ناوه کښی دونو**ز**وغلی لیدل کیږی



### COMMERCE

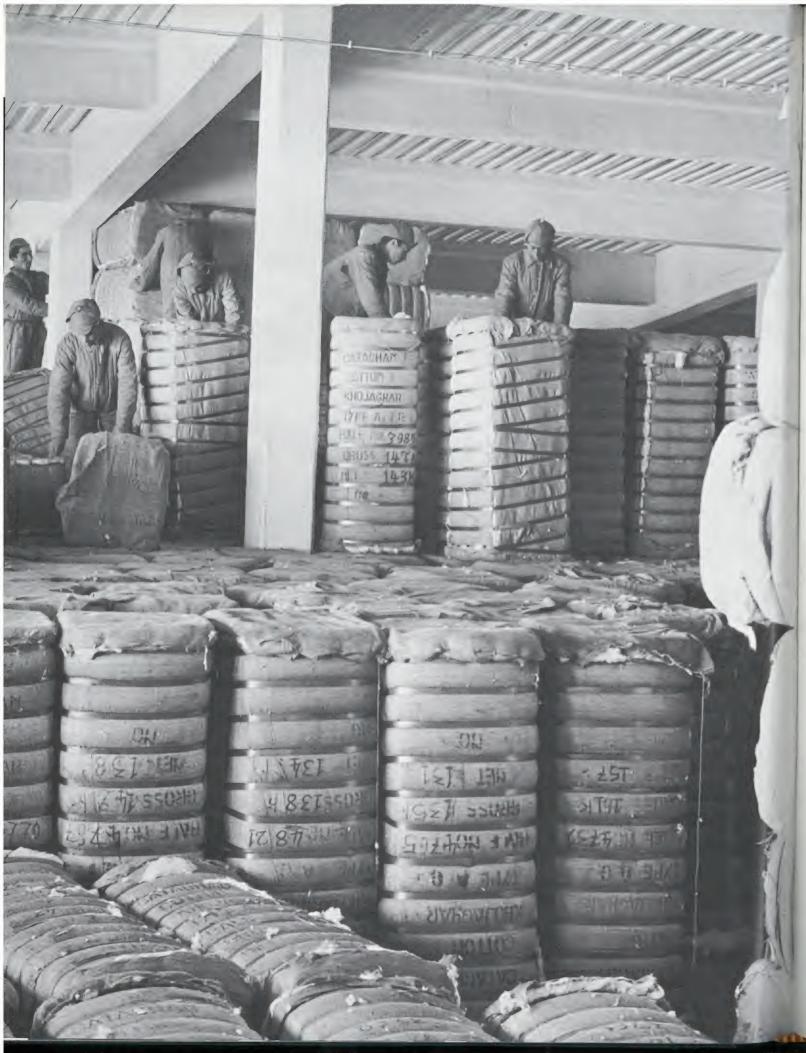


شجا رت

International Trade Fair at Kabul.

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دكابل بين المللي تجارتي نندارتون



## EXPORTS VALUE BY PRODUCT FURS (INCLUDING KARAKUL) FRESH FRUITS TOTAL EXPORTS

#### **NEW GROWTH FOR** AN OLD POTENTIAL

If most of the Afghan people are hard at work producing the country's all-important agricultural products, the rest of the populace is no less busy processing and marketing them. Today the flow of goods both in and out of the country promises new growth for the country's old potential as the center of trade between East and West. During the last seven years Afghan exports have increased nearly threefold, while imports have grown even higher, now totalling nearly four times the level of seven

One Afghan product, Karakul, the silky, rich-hued fleece of young lambs, is not only the country's largest dollar earner but provides a livelihood for more Afghans than perhaps any other single commodity. Widely misnamed as Persian Lamb, Karakul is a popular favorite in world fashion centers and was for many years almost exclusively of Afghan origin. Today, facing keen competition from less prized but plentiful lambskin pelts from the Soviet Union and South West Africa, Afghanistan is far from being alone in the Karakul market but world demand has nevertheless brought an increase in the country's output of superior skins to a peak of nearly 3,000,000 pelts per year.

Fruits, fresh and dried, always close rivals of furs and wool for importance to Afghan commerce, have also shown substantial market expansion. Thus crop increases coupled with new processing plants and improved transportation facilities were able to supply an increase of nearly 6,500,000 kilos

(14,300,000 lbs.) of fruit exports in 1959 alone.

But while these and a host of other Afghan products are finding ready markets abroad, the country's home needs are increasing even faster. Steadily rising living standards and growing demands of expanding local industries require services and materials that the country is as yet unable to supply in full. Consequently, diversification of primary production, improvement of product quality, and trends toward more modern business practices have been developed by the Ministry of Commerce and other government departments in recent years. Examples of this are the current proposals to improve arbitration procedures in commercial disputes and steps to encourage the entry of responsible foreign traders into Afghan commerce. Ten years ago special licenses were required of foreign traders conducting business in Afghanistan; today there are no discriminatory regulations or taxes for such businesses. Instead, special incentives are offered to foreign capital interested in coming into Afghanistan with commercial or industrial projects.

At present, the Government regulates the importation and distribution of certain basic items in order to achieve price stabilization for essential commodities, but the chief means of consumer goods distribution to the Afghan people is through the thousands of privately owned shops in the picturesque

bazaars found everywhere in the country.

Today, bazaars in the larger cities such as Kabul and Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-sherif etc. can boast modern bank buildings, airline offices, insurance companies and department stores where shoppers can find items ranging from bicycles and electric refrigerators to transistor radios and tape recorders; and everywhere, of course, the signs of a new technology are dominant-tire shops and gasoline stations, radio and electric repair shops, photographers' shops, hardware stores and pharmacies. But a mainstay of Afghanistan's domestic commerce is still the long rows of colorful little shops, their bright fronts piled high with oranges and grapes or textiles and shoes. Here vendors and craftsmen operate family businesses which often date back several generations.

Bales of standardized high-quality cotton are ready for export.



# IM PORTS BY PRODUCT PERCENT INCREASE, 1956-1958 0 5 10 15 20 25 50 100 250 500 MOTOR VEHICLES PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HEAVY MACHINERY TEXTILES TOTAL IMPORTS

## دزاړه تروت نوي وده

که چیری دافغانی و گهو لو یه بر خه دزراعتی محصو لاتو په تولید کښی زیارباسی نو پاتی برخه یی دهغی په تجارت او بازار ته وړاندی که چیری دافغانی و گهو لو یه بر خه دزراعتی محصو لاتو په تولید کښی دشرق اوغرب ترمینځ دیو تجار تی مرکز په حیث ددغه هېواد کولو اندی بوخت دی. ننورځ افغانستان تهاو دافغانستان تهاو دافغانستان تهاو دافغانستان ته و د دغیروادو کلو کښی افغانی صادرات تقریباً دری برابر مشوی دی او په وا رد اتو کښی خولد ینه هم د پخوانی شروت د یویودی زیری و د کو ی. په تیروادو کلو کښی افغانی صادرات تقریباً دری برابر مشوی دی د د تبرو اوو کلو د معیار څلور برابر مشوی دی.

قر مقلی، افغانی محصول، دکو چنبو ورکبو وریسمین پوستکی نمیواځی د ډیرو ډا لرو نومنبع ده بلکه دیو زیا ت شمیر ا فغانانوژوند هم بر ابروی، قره قلی پوټکی چه اکثروځایو کښی پهغلطه سره دفارسی وریپه نامه یادیزی اودنړۍ پهسینگاریځایو کښی په نهی پووری مناع ده دډیرو کلو بر ابروی، قره قلی پوټکی چه اکثروځایو کښی په فغانی قر دقلی دشوروی اتحاداو جنوب غربی افریقی دکم ارز ښته او ډېر شمیر پو ستکو درقا بت راپدی خوا افغانی اصلیت لری . ننسره ددی چه افغانی قر دقلی دشوروی اتحاداو جنوب غوښتنو د افغانی قر د قلی پوستکو په تولید کښی د کال سره مخامخ شوی اودنړۍ په بازارو کښی یوازی توب ورته ندی پاتی خوبیاهم دنړۍ غوښتنو د افغانی قر د قلی پوستکو په تولید کښی د کال دری ملیو نه زیاتوالی راو حتی دی .

امدی اووچی میوی په افغانی تجارت کښی دپو سنونو اووپیو سره اقابت کوی اوپه بازاروکښی یی پر اختیالید ل کیږی . دتو لید اتو زباتوالی ، دمیوو نووفابریکو ،اودتر انسپورتی وسایلوآسا نیناؤ وکولی شوچه یوازیپه ۱۳۳۸ کال کښی دمیوی په صا در اتوکښی ۲۵ ملیونه کیلو زیا توالی را و لی.

اوس اوس حکومت دځینی اسا سیمالونو واردول اوویشل دضروری شیانو دنرخونو داستقرار لپاره ددولتیمقررا تو لا ندی ر او سنی دی. خوخلکو ته داستهلاکی موادو دتوزیعمهمه وسیله هماغه زرگونه شخصیمغازی اوهټی گانی دیچه دهیواددبازارو پههر گوټ کښی لیدل کیږی.

لویو لویو بنارولکه کابل،قندهار ،هرات مزارشریف اونورو کنبی دبانکو نوعسری ودانی دهوائی شرکت دفترونه ، د بیمی شرکتو نه، اودپلورلولویی لویی مغازی چه پیرو دونکی پکنبی دبایسکل اوبرقی یخچالو نه بیولی ترهٔرانزیستور راډیو گانواوغزساتونکو(ټیپ ریکارډ رو نو) اودپلورلولویی لویی مغازی چه پیرو دونکی پکنبی دنوی تخنیك نښی لکه دتهایر پلورلو مغازی، دپټیرولوټانکونه، راډیواو دبرقی سامانو دترمیم مغازی پوری ټول شان موندلی شی شته،اوهرځای کنبی دنوی تخنیك نښی لکه دتهایر پلورلو مغازی، دپټیرولوټانکونه، راډیواو دبرقی سامانو دترمیم مغازی پوری ټول شانوندونه لوی خوالونه دی چه څوڅو پیړی تا ریخ عکاسخانی، دفلزی شیانوپلور نځی اودرملتونونه لیدل کیزی خودافغانستان د تجارت لویه خاصه اوس هم د کوچنیو اورنگارنگ هټیو قطارونه دی چه څوڅو پیړی تا ریخ چه خوڅو پیړی تا ریخ چه خوڅو پیړی تا ریخ په دیونه ویونه کولو شیان انبار شویوی د دلته کسب گرخپل کورنی اومیراثی فعالیتو نه چه څوڅو پیړی تا ریخ په دیونه که ی

Aighan karakul is coveted at home and abroad.

افغانى قره قلى دنئه هېواد هيوار كښى اود څخه دباندى ځاننه دخلكو توجه جلبوي

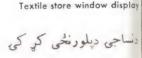


Modern business establishments in Kabul.

كابل كښي عصريتجارتي مؤسسي

Appliance shop

دخور د.فروشی د کان







Phonograph record stor

دراديو خر څو لو ځای



Fabric store

دټو کرانو پلورنځی





Toung homemakers shop for an exquisite Afahan carnet

افغانی نفیسو غالیو دنویواده شوی ځوان او میرمن د کور زیبنت دی

Carpets at the customs house are prepared for export,

غالی په گمرك كښي دصادرا او دپار. تيارى شوى دى



General merchandise shop

وه عموميمغازه٠







Fresh fruit bazaar.

دتازه میوی بازار



Dried fruits for local consumption and export.

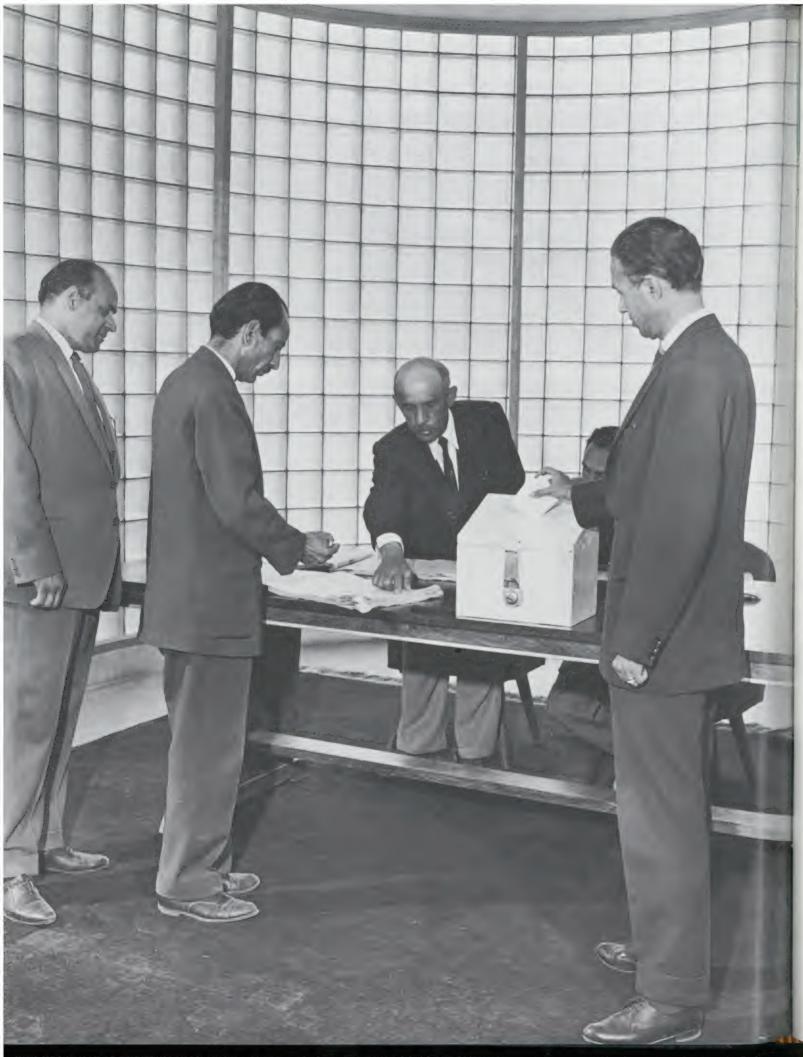
و چه میوه ، دداخلی استهلاك او صادراتود پاره

### GOVERNMENT



The humblest can enter these portals to see the King.

کوم**ت** 



National insignia.

ملی نښان



# PROTECTING FREEDOM'S HERITAGE

Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. Its hard-won independence has been carefully protected by measures calculated to assure individual freedoms, to improve the country generally and to foster a developing prosperity for all.

The King is pledged to defend the Nation's rights and independence. The Constitution guarantees every Afghan national, irrespective of race, creed or religion, equal rights under the law. No person may be imprisoned, detained or punished without due trial by the courts. The residence of every Afghan subject is protected from entry without a warrant, and confiscation of personal property is forbidden. School attendance is compulsory.

The present Constitution was adopted in 1923. It has been amended twice; once in 1928 and again in 1931 during the reign of the late King Mohammed Nadir Shah.

The present King, His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, ascended the Throne as first descendent of the House of Mohammed Nadir Shah, constitutionally designated as the reigning House of Afghanistan. The King, who must be a true Moslem, is pledged to rule in accordance with the Laws of Islam and the fundamental laws of the country.

Legislative power is vested in the Parliament, which includes the King, a House of Nobles or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives. Judicial power rests with three Islamic courts: the Primary Courts, the Appeals Courts, and a Supreme Court. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet nominated by a Prime Minister who is, in turn, appointed by the King.

Parliament alone has the power to pass new laws and to amend or repeal existing ones. Bills must be approved by both the House and the Senate, but in cases of disagreement they are referred for settlement to a Joint Committee composed of twenty members from each branch. If agreement is still not reached, the question is passed to the King for final decision. When the Assembly is not in session a bill may become temporarily effective if and when ratified by the King. However, it remains subject to confirmation by Parliament at its next session.

The National Assembly is composed of 173 elected representatives chosen from all parts of the country. Each member is elected for a term of three years. Meetings are held annually and are open to the Press and visitors.

The House of Nobles comprises 60 experienced elders, nominated by the King in recognition of their past services to the country. They are all men with long experience in public affairs, having served in posts such as Governors, Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers, and constitute something of an Afghan 'Council of Elder Statesmen'.

Day-to-day Executive administration is carried out by fifteen Ministries and two Independent Departments respectively: National Defense, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Health, Communications, Commerce, Public Works, Agriculture, Mines and Industries, Planning, Press and Information, and Tribal Affairs. The court affairs are handled by the Minister of Court.

Local government is conducted by seven Governors and ten Commissioners appointed to head each of the country's seventeen provinces. Lesser aspects of government are administered in each province by Directors appointed by the various ministries. Directors of Education, for example, appointed at Kabul by the Ministry of Education, will perform provincial educational duties under supervision of the Governor of Kabul.



Cabinet in session.

دوزير انو جر که



# دخيلواکۍ سانلوميراث

افغا نستان یومشروطه شامی حکومت دی چه پهزیار ګټلی خپلواکی یی په ډیر احتیاط پههغه اندازه اومعیار چه فردی آزادی تأمین کړی ، او په عمومی صو رت هیوا دته ترقی ورکړی اودټولو رعایاؤ دپاره زیاتید و نکی سعادت اونیکمرغی برابره کړی ساتنی ده .

پاچاته مهد کړی چه دملت حقوق اوخپلواکی به ساتی اساسی قانون دهر افغان دپاره بی لدی چه دهغه قوم مذهب یادین ته و کنل شی دقا نو ن مطابق دمساوی حقوقو تضمین کړیدی . هیڅ سړی پر ته د محکمی د حکم څخه بندی کیدی نشی او نه سز او رکولی شی دافغا نستان دهر تبعه مسکن دهغه دداخلیدو دورځی څخه بی له کوم تحریری ضمانت محفوظ سا تلی شی . دشخص دارائی مصادره او ضبطول همنوع دی . تعلیم احباری دی .

۔ اوسنی اساسی قانون په ۱۳۰۲ ه کال کښی طرح شوی ؤخودوه واری ییچه یووا رپه ۱۳۰۷ اوبل وار د!علحیضرت شیهد محسد نادرشاه پهعهد کښی ۱۳۱۰ ه ش کښی تغیرو کی .

اوسنی پاچا اعلحیضرت محمد ظاهر شاه دافغانستان شاهی تخت داعلیحضرت محمد نادر شاه د کورنی دلمړی مورث پهحیث چهداساسی قانون لهمخی دافغانستان شاهی کورنی ده پهارث اخیستی دی . پاچا چه ضرور به مسلمان وی تعهد کوی چه حکومت بهداسلامی مقدس دین اددا۔ابی قانون مطابق اداره کوی .

مهننه قوه دپارلمان پهلاس کښی ده اوپارلمان دپادشاه ، داعیانود مجلس اودملی شوری دمجلس نهتشکیل شوی دی . قضائی قوه ددریو اسلامی محکمو یعنی ابتدائیه ، مر افعه اودتمیز دمحکموپه اختیار کښی ده، اواجرائیه قوه د کابینی پهلاس کښی ده چه د کابینی غړی دصد اعظم له خوا انتخابیزی اوصد راعظم دشاه دخوا مقر ریزی

یواځی پارلما زددی حق لری چه نوی قوا نین و ضع کړی اوموجود قوانین لغویا تبدیل کړی. قانونی لایحی باید دشوری اوعیانود دواړو مجلسوله خواتسویب شی ، او که چیری ددوی منځ کښی اختلاف پیښشی نوموضوعیوی مشتر کی جرگی ته چه ددواړومجلسونو نه شل شل کسه پکښی عضو یت لری سپارل کیږی، که بیاهم کومی فیصلی ته و نهرسیدل نوموضوع د آخری تصمیم دپاره شاه ته وړاندی کیږی . که چیر می شودی وخصت وی اوو کیلان موجود نه وی نوقا نون دشاه په تصو یب او اجاز ، په موقتی صورت نافذ کیدای شی، په هر صورت داقانون دپارلمان د تائید دپاره دشو ری د راتلو نکو غونډو په اجندا کښی شاملیزی .

ملی شوری د ۱۷۳ و کیلا نونه چه د مملکت د مختلفو بر خودخلکو دخوا انتخاب شوید ی تشکیلیزی هر و کیل د د ری کلو د پاره انتخا بیزی جلسی هر کال کیزی اودمطبوعاتونمایندگانو اومشاهدینوتهدورتگاجا زه شنه .

د اعبانومجلس د ۲۰ تجر به کارو سپین زیرو غړو څخه چه دشاه دخو ا دد وی دپخوانیو خد منوپه نسبت انتخا بیزی تشکیل شو یدی دوی به تول نار ینهاوپه اجتماعی اموروکښی داوږدوتجر بو خاوندان وی او پخوابه بی دنائب الحکومه سفیریاو زیر په حیث گار کړی وی داعیانو مجلس د افغانستان دمشرانو پوهانو دجر کی په حیث وظیفه اجراء کوی .

اجرائیه اداره نن ورځ ددیادلسو و زراتو او دوو مستقلودیاستو پهلاس کښی دهاو هغه دادی: دملی دفاع، دخارجه چارو، دا خلهچا رو، عدلیی مانبی، پو هنی، روغتیا، مخابراتو، تجارت، فوائدعامی، کرهنی، کانو اوصنایعو او دپلان و زارتونه او دمطبوعاتو اوقبائلومستقل و یا ستونه دی اودرباری چاری ددربار دوزارت په غاړه دی .

ولایتونه د اوه نائب الحکومه گانواولسواعلی حاکمانو لهخوا چهدولایتاواعلی حکومت دآمر پهحیث مقرریزیاداره کیزی.دحکومت وایه کار و نه هر ولایت کنبی د هغو مدیر انو له خو اچهدمختلفو وزار تو له خوا مقر ریزیاجراه کیزی مثلاً د پوهنیمدیر ان چه کابل کنبی د پوهنی د وزارت څخه مقر ریزی د ولایاتو دپوهنی چاری د نائب الحکومه گانو یا ا علی حاکمانو دهراقبتاوملا حظی لاندی اجر اه کوی





The Royal office building.

دشاهی دفتر مانهی



Prime Ministry

دصدارت عظمي ماني

Dr. Abdul Zahir opens the Eleventh National Assembly.

دملی شوری رئیس داکتر عبدالظاهر دملی شوری دیولیسمی دوری و کیلانو ته وینا کوی



National Assembly

دملی شوری مانی



Ministry of Commerce

دتجارت وزارت



View from the Ministry of Finance.

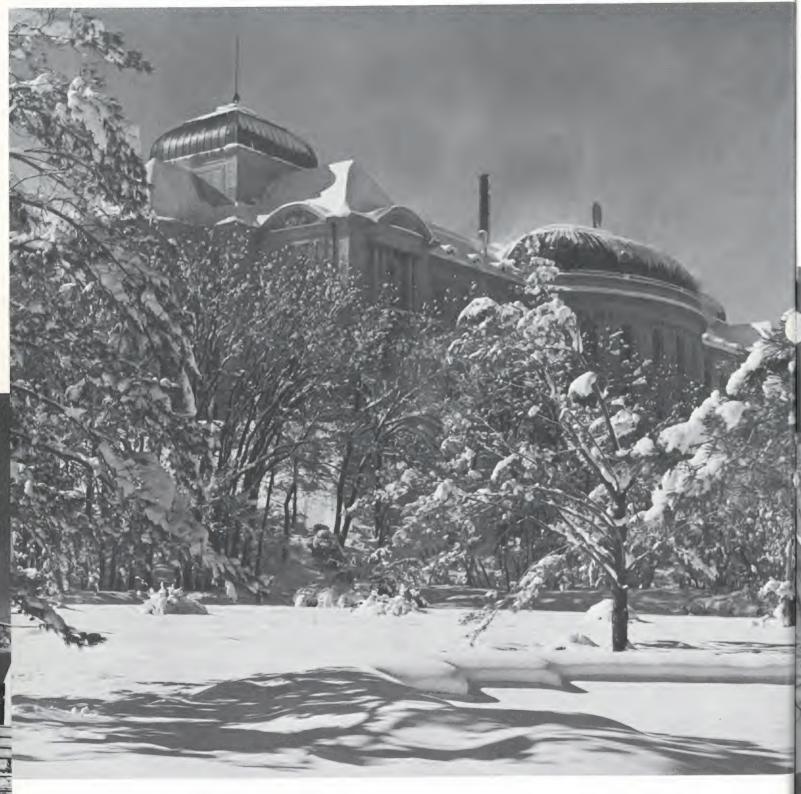
Pashtunistan Avenue, Kabul.

دپښتو نستان واټ \_ کابل



Ministry of Public Works

دفوائد عامى وزارت





Premier Daoud at the Loy Jirga (Supreme National Council).

قباغلی سردار محمدداؤ د په لو يه جر گه کښې





In the absence of dependable international peace, national defense plays an important role in the affairs of the nation.

داعنماد و پربین المللی سولی په نشت کښی دملی دفاع قواوی په ملی چارو کښی مهم رول لوبوی





Military parade, Kabul.

عسکری رسم گذشت \_ کابل



### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



. N. PHOTO

United Nations. "Afghanistan is determined to unite its strength with other nations, large and small, to maintain international peace and security and to promote economic and social advancement of all people."

ملگری ملتو نه دافغا نستان تصمیم نیولی چه دنور ولویو اووړو ملتو نو په ملگرتیا بین المللی صلح او امنیت قائم کړی اودټولو خلکو پهاقتصادیاواجتماعی پرا ختیا کښیزیارو کاږی،

بین المللی جاری



"Based on mutual respect, Afghanistan desires the friendship of all nations and peoples."

Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.



# AMONG THE FAMILY OF NATIONS

After heroic struggle for independence, the year 1919 saw the reemergence of Afghanistan as a completely Sovereign State, taking her rightful place among the world's family of nations. The British de facto suzerainty over the external affairs of Afghanistan ended with Third Anglo-Afghan War and the nation once again won the opportunity to shape its policies, both internal and external, in accordance with the wishes of its people. The lingering effects of foreign domination hampered the pace of progress, but wise and determined policy won in the long run the fulfilment of Afghanistan's legitimate aspirations.

With the advent of independence from the foreign yoke, diplomatic, cultural and trade relations were established in increasing numbers with other States; travelers, educators, scientists and scholars came to visit and inquire; and Afghans likewise, went abroad. Some went to assume diplomatic and political posts, others went to head trade and goodwill missions, many went in search of knowledge

which they were to bring back to their people in the years to come.

The Afghan leaders firmly believe that in order to foster understanding and maintain peace among nations, it is essential that responsible leaders of nations establish personal contacts for the exchange of views on world problems. In keeping with this policy Afghan leaders have received leaders from, and in turn have visited many foreign countries. These include the State visits to Afghanistan by Premier Khrushchev and former President of the U.S.S.R. Marshall Voroshilov, President Gamel Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Premier Chou En-Lai of the People's Republic of China, former President of the United States of America Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Prime Minister Nehru of India, Premier Imami of Iran, President Soekarno of Indonesia and dozens of other leading world personalities.

His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah has, by invitation, visited U.S.S.R., U.A.R., Yugoslavia, Pakistan, India, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud has likewise visited the U.A.R., India, People's Republic of China, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.,

Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Burma.

Generally, along with sound national measures taken for the public welfare of its own population, the Government of Afghanistan has defined clear policies for itself with regard to relations with other governments and nations. They are mutual respect, equality, non-aggression, non-interference in the affairs of others and non-alignment with military blocs. Afghans support the right of all people and nations to determine their future in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of their people and believe in solving international problems without recourse to arms or subterfuge. Afghanistan firmly believes that it is only in an atmosphere of international peace and tranquility that the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan for spiritual and material progress can be realized. Hence Afghanistan is a staunch supporter of peace. As a member of the United Nations since 1947, Afghanistan is a firm supporter of the United Nations Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Bandung Conference, and takes the position that the terms of the Charter must inevitably be translated into action and that real peace and international cooperation be ensured throughout the world.

Thus, part of the Afghan story is told in the continuing meetings between its representatives and leaders from other States, in working through the United Nations for solution to world problems, in exchanges of diplomatic personnel, in friendly discussions between Afghan scholars and students abroad with their hosts—all leading to increasing understanding between the nations.

"Women are rapidly assuming their rightful place in society." Madam Suleeman at the United Nations.



Ambassador Pazhwak: "The entry into the United Nations of the new members means the entry into force of the universal principles or equality and dignity of man."

بناغلی پژ واك: «ملگرو ملتو كښي دنوو غړوشامليدل د ملگرو ملتو داساساتودعملي كيدلو يا د خلكو دمسا وات او احترام معني لري . »

Abdul Hai Aziz, Deputy Minister of Planning in the Economic and Social Council:
"... elimination of social ills depends largely on an increase in productivity."

دپلان معین ښاغلی عبدالحی عزیز پهاقتصادی اواجتماعی شوری کښی: د٠٠٠ داجتماعی نیمگړتیاؤ پوره کول ترډیریاندازی دتولیدی قدرت په زیاتولو اړه لری . ،





د ملتونو په کورنی ښی

دتیری کونکو دناوپرواعمالواونقشوپهضد دسختومجادلونهوروسته۱۲۹۸هش کال دیوخپلواك هیواد په حیث دافغانستان بیانیکا ره کیدل ولیدل چهداری دملتونوپه کورنی کښی خپل قانونی ځای نیسی دافغانستان په خا رجی چارو باندی د انگریزانو واقعی تسلط د انگلو افغان د دریمی خگړ ی دختمیدو سره یوځای ختم شو اوافغان ملت یوځل بیا مو قع و موندله چه خپل د ا خلی او خارجی سیا ست د خپلووگړ و دهیلو سرهسم ترتیب کړی. دامپریالستی مداخلی دوهم درب د پرمختك په لاره کښی خنډونه آچولیؤ خو د هوښیاری پالیسی تعقیب بالاخره دوگروه شروعی هېلی تر سره کړی.

دخباواکی دحصول ا و دپر دبو دجغ نه دو تلو سره سم دنورو هیوادو سره سیاسی، ثقافتی اوتجارتی روابط په زیاتیدونکی توگه برابر شول سیاحتن ،پوهنوال ، پوهان او زدکونکی دلیدنو او څیړنو لپاره راغلل ، همدا ر از افغانان دهیواد څخه دباندی ولاپل،څوك دسیاسی او دیبلوماسی وظیفوداشغال ، اوڅوك دښه نیت دهیئتو نوپه ریاست، اوډیر نورعلماو پـو هنی پسی ولا پل چه دبیرته راتگ وخت کښی يې خپلو و گړو ته راوړی .

دافغاسنان مشران دحسن تفاهم او په ملتونو کښی دسولی دسا تلولپاره پدی عقیده ټینگارنری اوداضروری بولی چهدملتونو مسئول مشران دی د نړی دمشکلا تو دحل دپا ره دافکا رو دتبا دلی په غرض شخصی تماسونه ولری . دهمد ی پالیسی په اساس افغا نی مشرانو دنوروملتونو دمشرا نو هر کلی و کړ، او دوی هم و یړ هیوادونه ولیدل . ددی حملی نه دشوروی اتحاد صدراعظم ښاغلی خروسچف او پخوانی رئیس وروشیلوف او دعر بی متحد حمیوریت رئیس جمال عبدالناص ، دولسی چین صداعظم چوین لای دامریکی پخوانی جمهور رئیس اومعاون یی دوایت ایز نهاور او کسن ده د صدراعظم نهرو ، دایران پخوانی صدراعظم شریف امامی ، اندونیز یا جمهور رئیس واکټر سوکارنو اود نړۍ یوشمیر نور مشران او لوی شحص دو دی چه افغالستان ته راغلی دی .

اعلیحت ت محمد ظاهر شاه دشوروی اقحاد ،عربی متحدجمهوریت، یو گوسلاویی، پا کستان ، سدوستان ، عراق اوسعودی عربستان دبلنو په اثر د غو هیرا د وته تشریف وړی دی . همد ا را ز ښا غلی سر دارمحمد داؤد صدراعظم عر بی متحد جمهوریت ، هند وستان 'دولسی چین جمهوریت ، ب کستان ، ایران ، تر کبی ، شوروی د اتحاد ، امریکی ، آستریا ، چکسلواکی ' پولند اوبرماته تشریف وډی دی .

Afghan Delegation to the Asian-African Women's Conference in colorful costumes.

د آسیایی اوافریقایی هیوادو دښځو کنفرانس کښیافغانی هیئت چه ملی ښکلیجامی یی ا غوستی دی





H.M. Mohammed Zahir Shah: "Thousands of miles of geographic distance between us is spanned by our common respect for principles supon which your country has been built."

اعلیحضرت همایونی محمد ظاهر شاه:

« زمونز اوستاسی منځ کښی

درگونه میله جغر افیائی لری والی

« نمو اسا سا تو ته زمونز مشترك احترام

له منځه وړی دی چه ستاسی حکومت

ورباندی ولاړ دی . ، امریکا.

Premier Daoud: "Our understanding is the product of good will and sincerity nourished and consolidated during years of friendship based on mutual respect." U.S.A.

بناغلی سردار محمد داؤد صدر اعظم «زمونز تفاهم دهغه به نیت او خلوصیت محسول دی چهزمونز دمتقابله احترام په اساس دڅو کلنی دو ستی په رڼاکښی یې تحکیم موندلی. امریکا

H.M. Mohammed Zahir Shah: "The friendship between Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R. rests on the firm foundation of the desires of the people of our countries for friendship."

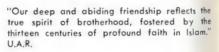
همایونی اعلیحضرت: « دافغانستان اوشوروی اتحاد ترمنځ دوستی زمونز دوو هیوادو دخلکو په ټینگو تمنیاتو باندی ولاړهده.

Premier Mohammed Daoud: "From the outset friendship between our two countries has flourished in an atmosphere of mutual respect." U.S.S.R.

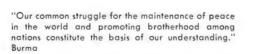
ښاغلی صدر اعظم: د زمونز دووهیوادو ترمنځ دوستی لهلمړۍ ورځی ددوه اړخیز احترام په فضاء کښی جریان لری » شوروی اتحا د







د زمونز ټينگه دوستي دحقيقي ورو رولي دروح انعکاس دی چه ددیارلس پیریو اسلامی عقایدو په رڼاکښي دهغې پیروی شوېده. ، عوبي متحد جمهوریت



« پهنړۍ کښې دسولي د تأمين دياره زمونز گړ کوښښونه، اود ملتونو پهمنځ کښې دور ورولی ټينگول زمونز دتفاهم اساس تشکيلوی.» برما



"Our friendship which has been strengthened by cultural and economic ties has a history of many thousands of years behind it." India

« زمونز دوستي چه په ثقافتي اواقنصادي اړيکيو ټينگه شویده څوزره کلني تاریخ لري ، هندوستان .



"At no time in history has mankind needed peace and security as much as it needs it now. The alternative to peace is total destruction." Poland

« بشر په تاریخ کښی هیڅ وخت صلح اوامنیت ته دومره احتیاج نه درلود لکه اوسییی چهلری . دصلح څخه سرغړول کاملاً خرابیده, "پولند





"The similarity of our point of view on major international issues brings us closer together." Yugoslavia

بین المللی
 مهمو چارو کښی زمونز دنقطه نظر یورنگوالی
 مونز ډیر سره نژدی کړی یو. ، یوگوسلاویا .

"The history of Afghan-Turkish friendship is a testimony of continued cooperation which has survived the vicissitudes of time." Turkey

د دافغانستان اوتر کیی ددوستی تاریخ دهغه دوام دار تعاون اوهمکارۍ سندی چه دډیږ وخت راهیسی موجوده ده . ۵ تر کیه ۰





"Our policy of neutrality which is based on the Charter of the United Nations emanates from the wishes of our people." Austria

د زمونز دبیطرفی سیاست چه دملگروملتو په تړون بنادی زمونز دخلکو دهیلو اوآرزوگانو نمایندگی کوی . » آستریا



"Relations of amity between Afghanistan and Iran which are based on cultural ties and mutual good will are a historical fact." Iran

> « دافغانستان اوایران ترمنځ دوستانه علایق چه په ثقافتی اړیکیو او دوه اړ خیر ښه نیت بنادی یوتاریخی خقیقت دی ۰ » ایران .





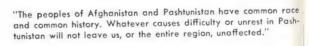
"Direct face to face contacts between the leaders of nations foster understanding and good will which are so essential to world peace." Czechoslovakia

د دملتونو دمشرانو ترمنځمستقیم اومخامخ تماسونه حسن تفاهم اوښه نیت چهدنړۍ دصلح دپاره ضروری دی تقویه کوی . » چکوسلوا کیا . "Our ancient culture, common struggle against imperialism and respect for each other's point of view strengthens the historic friendship between our two peoples." China

«زمونز لرغونی ثقافت ، داستعمار په مقابل کښی گډو مجاهدو اود يو بل دنقطه نظر احترام سا تلو زمونز دو و ملتونو ترمنځ تاريخي دوستي ليا ټينگه کړې ده ٠ » چين ٠



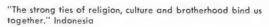




ددافغانستان او پښتونستان خلك يو نژاد او مشترك تاريخ لرى کوم هغه مشکلات ، اوناآرامي چـه په پښتو نستان کـښي موجو دى و ى ، دافغانستان ټول خلك په هغوباندى متأثر كيږي. ،

"We, wholeheartedly, support the demands of our Pashtun brothers for self determination, It is a moral obligation and in keeping with the spirit of the Declaration of Human Rights."

«مونزدزه له کومی دخپلوپښتو نستانی وروڼو دخود ارادیت دغوښتنسی تائید کسوؤ . دغـه کـار دېشر د حقوقو د روحیی سر ه مو ا فق یو . اخلاقی و جیبه گڼل کیږی .»

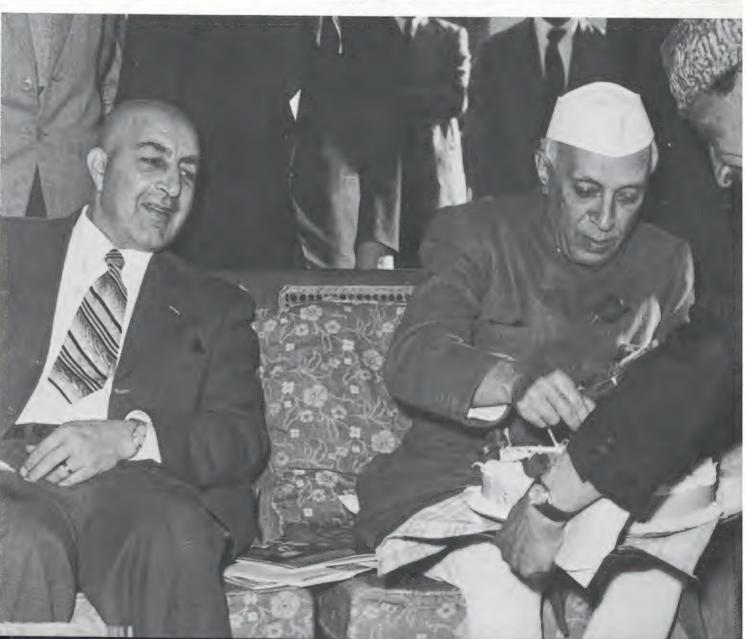


۱۱ رمونز اواندونیزیا یو والی دهغو قوی علایقو دمخه دی چه پردینی، کلموری او ورورولی باندی بنا دی . ۱۱

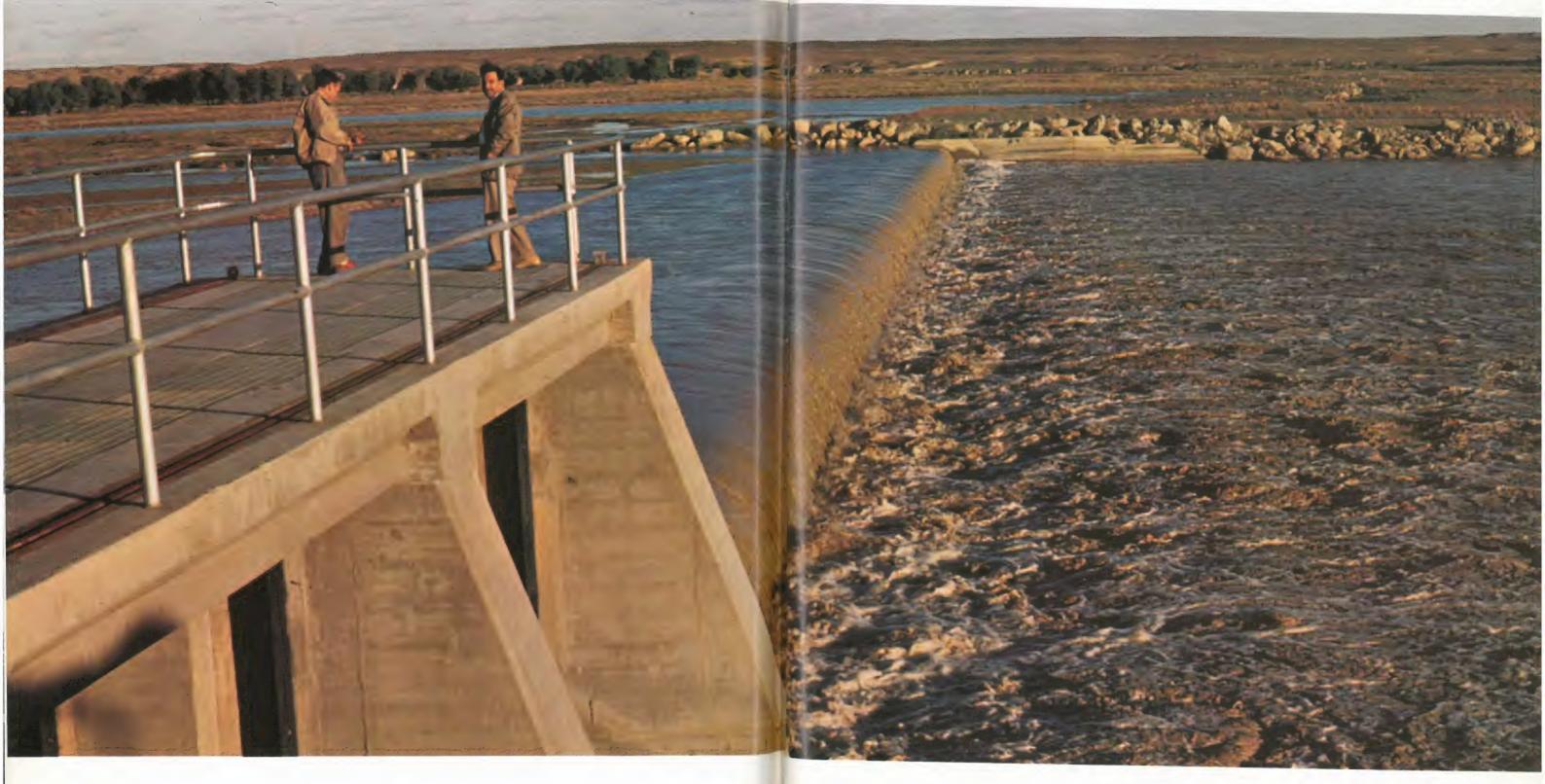


"Our common outlook on major issues of the day strengthens our ancient friendship." India

« پرورځنيومسايلوباندې زمونز دنظرياتويووالي زمونز محکيني دوستي ليا ټينگوي . »



## LOOKING FORWARD

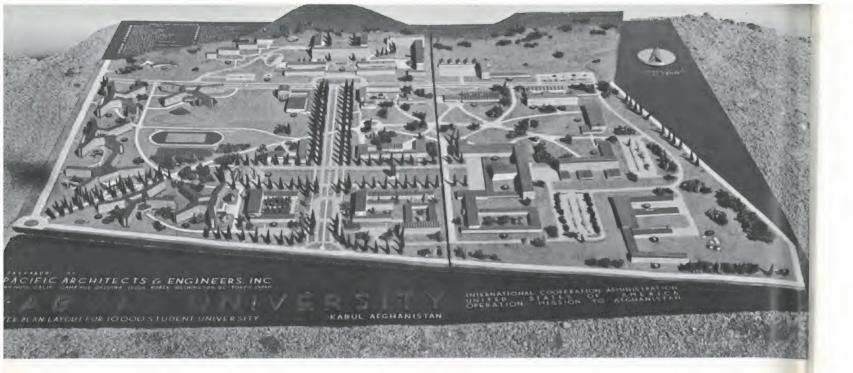


The sun rises in Afghanistan with new hopes for tomorrow.

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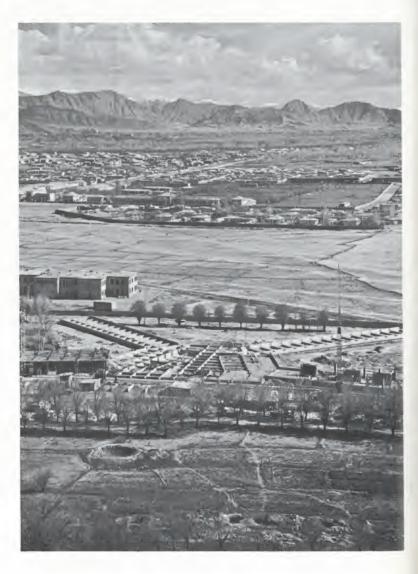
افغانستان دلمر ختلو استقبال دنو و آرزوگانو سره کوی

وړاندی سنه



Kabul University has the task of training the future leaders of Afghanistan.

د كابل پوهنتون دافغانستان آينده لارښوونكي روزي.





#### **BUILDING FOR TOMORROW**

History has left the Afghan people with the legacy of ever being on guard to defend and protect the high moral values and the cherished goal of independence. The valiant sacrifice of our forefathers has not gone in vain. Today it is up to the present generation to secure a happy future for those to follow. This cannot be achieved by expression of words void of practical application. The future is ours if we continue in the footsteps of the heroes of Afghan culture and independence, and if we accept our grave and heavy responsibility with a sense of dedication and self-sacrifice. The path ahead is full of pitfalls and the odds are tremendous.

The effects and after-effects of aggressive interventions into the affairs of our people has robbed us of the opportunity to keep in step with much of the progressive aspect of the social and industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries. Our energies were sapped by foreign intrusions; the sacrifice was great, the price was not too high for liberty. With clear vision, dedicated purpose and hard work,

the goal of rapid progress and balanced prosperity cannot be too far away.

It is by no means an exaggeration to state that the present generation of Afghans are cognizant of their rights and responsibilities, and are ready to shoulder the complex task of making up for lost time and opportunities. It is a good augury that this desire of the people is supplemented and guided by enlightened and energetic leadership. In order to achieve our objectives it is essential to harness material resources and the energies of our people to the task of national development, in a manner which will give optimum results.

Spearheaded by the Government and supported by the rank and file, the country launched its first development plan in 1956. It is a source of pride and pleasure to all Afghans to be able to state that notwithstanding the difficulties with which they were and still are faced, most of the projects under the plan have been successfully carried out, and inflation has been avoided. A rigid control of public receipts and expenditures, together with balanced and sound finances have been the guiding

principle of our financial policy.

From the outset Afghanistan had to reconcile the harshness of economic realities with deep-seated and quite natural aspiration for social progress, and bring about a balance that would keep intact the salient features of both. The battle against the demons of ignorance, hunger and disease can be waged only when clear thinking, balanced judgment and keen foresight prevail. It is then that accelerated economic development can take place without creating a disequilibrium in the social thinking.

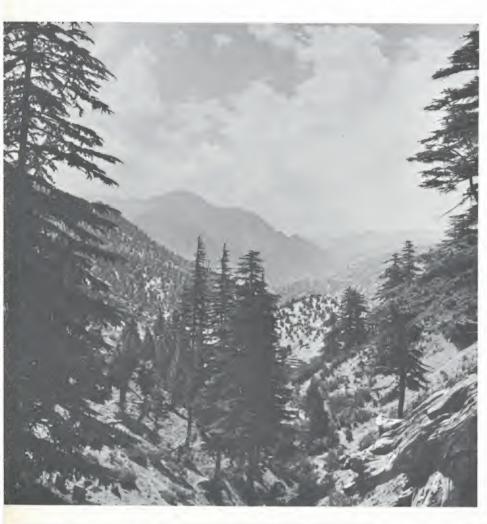
We are aware of the fact that the objective of planned development is not only to increase production and attain higher standards of living, but to secure a social and economic order wherein values of freedom and justice will be paramount. Of course, the primary aim is to provide basic necessities to all the persons in the country, and at the same time to emphasize the place of human

values in social and economic development.

Any improvement to social services needed for the elimination of social ills, depend largely on an increase in productivity; any social progress conceived without taking this into consideration is doomed to be futile and impracticable. More serious still, if economic resources are too weak to undertake social plans, frustration will be inevitable. It is therefore, dangerous to promise social progress if no economic foundation exists to generate a rise in productivity. On the other hand, rapid economic development should not and cannot be envisaged by leaving social changes to take care of themselves. Instead of treating social policy as subservient to economic policy, or vice versa, it is in the interest of balanced development to consider them as equals. Thus any procedure that may

#### A vigorous program of reforestation is being carried out throughout the country.

#### د و نو ایښودلو یولوی پروگرام په ټول مملکت کښي روان دی .



Forest conservation in Pactia.

يه پکتيا کښي دځنگل ساتل.

Tree farm

دونوفارم .





Reforestation project

دځنگل ساتلو پروژه ·

give one precedence over the other should be avoided. Hence the real issue is how to interpret programs for a balanced social and economic development in such a way as to satisfy the growing aspirations of the people. Because of the present stage of development, substantial economic progress is necessary in Afghanistan before ambitious social endeavour is practical. Lack of funds and not desire limit the possibilities of undertaking a more expanded program of social uplift.

In constructing social and economic institutions a large responsibility rests with the government on behalf of the entire country. The Government has to plan its own investment and to influence and regulate economic activity within the private sector so as to ensure the coordinated development of all available resources, so that all citizens, men and women, are given full and equal opportunity for growth and service.

Of necessity was First Five-Year Plan which will end in September 1961, was a modest one and was primarily concerned with activities in the public sector. It was directed towards building the much needed infra-structure and the basis for bolder plans of the future. The national economy has now become relatively viable and capable of absorbing a much higher rate of investment. Pushing the economy into the take-off stage is one of the objectives under the Second Five-Year Plan. In conjunction with this primary objective, then, the Second Five-Year Plan aims at faster growth of national income in order to keep pace with the growth in population.

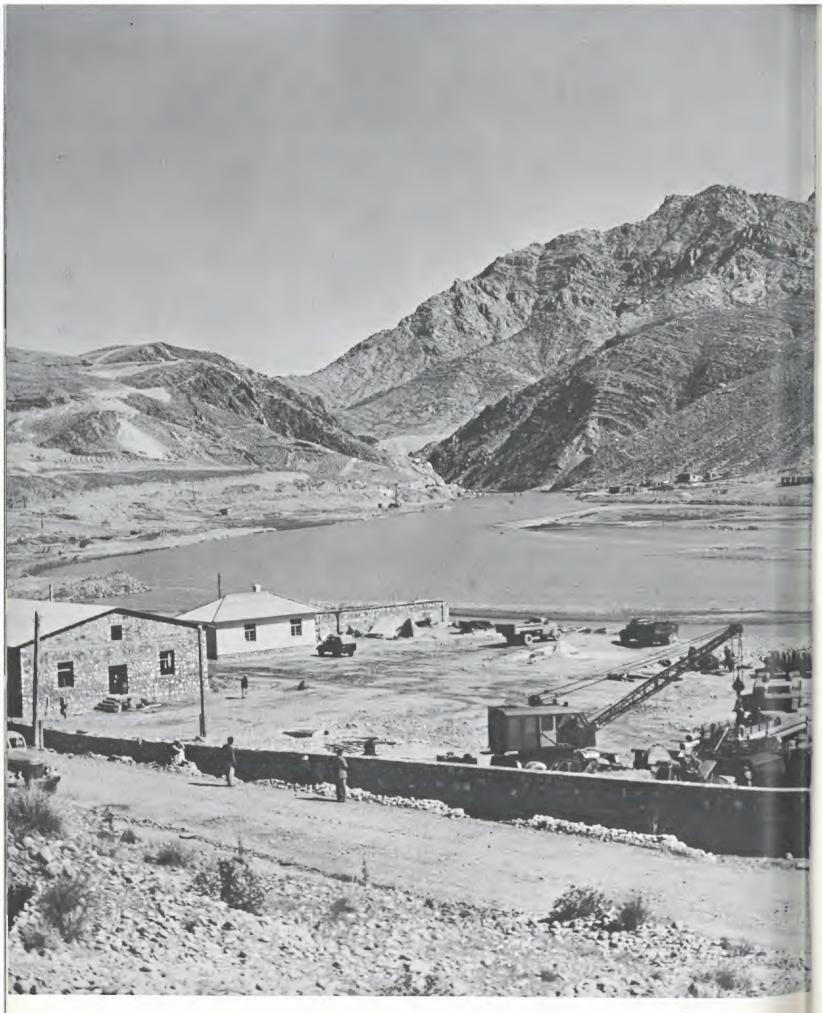
Agricultural production will be stepped up to meet the growing demand brought about by rising income and population as well as to increase exports rapidly. Industrial development will be pursued vigorously with concurrent training and preparation of managerial and technical personnel. The Second Plan assures an annual growth of 8 to 10 percent in the national income over the plan period, a rate which is higher than that achieved under the First Plan. A five-fold increase over the investment achieved during the first plan is taken into consideration. Private enterprise is assigned an increasingly important role in national development. This is based on the assumption that the private sector accepts the broad discipline and values implicit in the national plan and will function in unison with the public sector.

Briefly, the distribution of investment in industries, power and mining, agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, Government enterprises, municipalities, health and education and survey and research will be 27.4%, 32.3%, 29.0%, 3%, 3%, 5.2% & .1% respectively. The total industrial production of the country will be raised by approximately 375%. The total agricultural production will be raised by approximately 35 percent. The total investment for capital construction will be raised by approximately 250 percent and the total investment by the State will be raised by 393%. The total number of village, elementary, middle and high schools will be raised from 1,316 to 11,029 and the number of professional schools from twenty-four to thirty-nine. The number of hospitals will be raised by 39 percent and the number of beds by 59 percent. In the field of foreign trade, it is estimated that the value of foreign transactions will increase by about 149 percent, exports will increase by 70 percent and imports by 185 percent. The balance of trade will rise by 466 percent.

It is also expected that national income of the country will increase by 47 percent. (All the above statistics will be subject to fluctuation in accordance with the degree of contributions to the Afghan development by friendly countries.)

The invaluable experience gained during the First Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, together with the achievements accomplished, form a firm base on which the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan rests.

The stress and strain of historical events have forged the people of Afghanistan into a united mass with a single purpose to eliminate the deficiencies of the present which we have inherited from the past. With cautious optimism Afghanistan looks forward to its future with confidence.



Prime Minister inaugurating construction at Naghlu.





رآملو نکمی ودانی

تاریخدافغانستان خلکو تههمیشه دساتنی مهمه وظیفه ورسپارلی ده چه دخپلواکی دعالی هدفونو اواخلاقی بیگنو څخه دفاع و کړی ژمونز دپلرونواویکونو جاریدل اوقربانی عبث ندی تللی . نرورځ اوسنی نسل ته داپا تی ده چه دراتلونکی نسل دپاره به آینده تأمین کړی او دا په تشو خبروچه عمل ورسره نه وی سرته رسیدلی شی . آینده زمو نز ده خو که چیری مونز دثقافت او خپلواکی پهلارکښی د پښتنی دهیپونو پیروی و کړواوخپل درانه پیټی اولوی مسئولیت دقربانی او کار کولو دحس سره سره قبول کړه زمونزمخ کښی لارد خندونواودامونو څخه چکه ده او فاسله

زمونز په چاروکښي دتیری گونکو دگو ټووهلو نتیجو مونز دنولسه پی اوشلمي پیړی داجنماعي اوصنعتي انقلاب دوړاندی ټلملو ډیرو هدفونو څخه محروم کړو. زمونز ټواوی دخارجیانو تیر یو تحلیل کړی . ترسر ټیریدل اوقربانی زیاتیوی خودخپلوا کۍ مقا بل کښی هیڅ بیه جگهنده. دصاف نظر ، معین مقصد اوډیر کار سره دچټك پرمختك اوعام دفاهیت هدفونه دومره لری ندی .

بی مبالغی ویلی شوچه اوسنی افغانان پخپلوحقوقو پوه او پخپلو مسئولیتونو واقف دی ، اودی ته آماده دی چه دتیروضایعاتو دتلافی دپاره هر ډول کارپه غاړه واخلی . له نېکه مرغه چه دخلکو دغه آرزو دښی لارښوونی اوپیاوړی مشرۍ له خوا تأیدشوی ده

زمونز دمقصدونو دپوره کیدلو دپارهلازمه ده چه مادی منابع اودخلکو انرژن دملی پراختیار پهلاره کښی پد اسی ترتیب په کا رو اچول شیچه نهائی نتیجی ترینهلاسته راشی .

افغانستان خپللوس نی انکتافی پلان چه دحکومت له خوا جوړ شوی او دملت دخوا تأیید شوی ژپه ۱۳۳۵ کان کښی په کاروا چو لو د داهر پښتون ته دویا په اوخو شحالی ځای دی چه په جگه غاړه ویلی شی چه د ډیرو مشکلاتو سره سره چهمونز درس ممخامخ ؤاولیایو، نه یوانحی داچه زمونز دپلان اکثره پروژی په کامبابی سره سرته رسیدلی دی بلکه مونز په ډیره کامبابی سره دانفلاسیون دخطرنه ځان ژغو رلی دی د دولتی عایداتو او مصارفاتو سخت کنترول ،منوازن او ژابت مالیات زمونز دمالی سیاست اساسی ټکی دی .

داول نهداتصمیم نیول شوی چهخپلو نحانو نوته ددی موقع ورکړ و چهداقتصادی حقایقو تریخوالی اوداجنماعی پرمخنگ دپا ره د طبیعی هیلو او آرزو گانو ژهروالی درك کړو ،اوداسی اصلاح منځتعراولوچه ددواړوصحیح ، کامل او بارز تصویر پکښی وی ،د نا پو هیدبلا، دلو زی اوناروغیو سرممجا دله هغه وخت کامیابید لایشی چه صحیح تفکر اوعاد لانه قضاوت تعمیم و شی . نو ا قنصادی حتیکه د اختبا پر ته لد ی چه اجتماعی تفکر کښی کومه یی موازنگی پیښه کړی منځ ته را تلای شی .

مونز پدی حقیقت به پوه یو چه طرح شوی انکشافی هدفونه نهیوانحی تولیداتو کنبی ډیربنت راولی اودژ وندانه سطح لوپوی بلکه زمونز منظورداجتماعی اواقتصادی امورو داسی تأمین دی چه دخپلواکی او عدالت ډیری ښیگڼی ولری ، البته چه لمړنی هدف ټولوخلکو ته دا بندائی ضررویا تو تهیه کول دی خوپه عین وخت کښی په اجتماعی اواقتصادی انکشاف کښی دانسانی قیمت اوارزښت تأیید هم دی

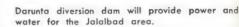
داجتماعی نیمگرتیاو دپوره کولو لپاره داجتماعی خدمتونو هر راز خدمت تر پیری اندازی د تولیدی قدرت په زیا تولو پوری مربوط دی . نو دهر اجتماعی پرمختگ لپاره چهدانکته په نظر کښی ونه نیول شی هغه هرومر و شنهیزی اودهغی لا س ته راوستل غیر عملی دی . که چیر ی داجتماعی پلانودعملی کولودپاره اقتصادی منابع چیر ضیعف وی نو نتیجه به یی رښت پیرمشکلات وی پدی صور ت کښی چهدتو لید ی تقویی لپاره ا قتصادی مؤ سسی موجودی نهوی نوداجتماعی پرمختگ وعده ناوړی ده .

لهبلی خوا داجتماعی تحولاتو خپل سر ته پریښودلو سره داقتصادی چټکی پراختیا انتظارنشی کیدی ددی پرځای چه اجتماعی پالیسی

60,000 kw. of electricity at Naghlu will aid planned industrial expansion.

دنفلو ۲۰۰۰۰ کیلو واټه برق به دصنعتي پلان په پرا ختیاکښي مرسته وکړی





د درونتی بند به دجلال آباد دسیمی دپاره پوره اندازه اوبه اوبرنیا تهیه کړی.



ددی دپاره غوره شوی چه د ا قنصا دی پالیسی لباره گټو ره ده بهتره ده چه د واړه پالیسسۍ یورنگ اوپه مسا و ی صو زت مخکی بوتلل شی او دداسی کار څخه چه یوه خوانسبتبای خواته پرمخ بوزی ځان وژغورل شی . له همدی کبله حقیقی نکته د اده چه پروگر امونه څنگه داجنماعی او اقتصا دی متوازن پرمختگ لپاره پکار واچول شی چه د خلکو هیلی او آرز وگانی پوره کړی شی زمونز هیواد کښی دپرمختگ لپاره اقتصادی مهم پروگر امونه پخواتر دی چه اجتماعی مهم کوښونه امکان پیدا کړی ضروری گڼل کیزی . دوجو هو کمبود او عدم تکامل داجتماعی پر اختیا دپراخو پروگر اموداجر أ امکا نان محد و د کړی دی .

داجتماعی اواقتصادی موسسود تأسیس پهلاره کښی حکومت دټول هیواد په و کا لت لوی مسئولینو نه قبول کړی دی . حمدومت د خپلو سرمایه گذاریو دپاره پلانو نهجوډوی او دشخصی ساحی اقتصادی فعالینو نهدموجوده منابعو څخهدښی استفادیله امله تنظیموی چهټولو و طنوالو نړ اوښځو نه د کاراوترقۍ موقع ورکړیشی

لومړنی پنځه کلن پلان چهد ۱۳۶۰ کال دوزی دمیاشتی په آخره کښی سرته رسیزی د ضرورت له امله یو معتدل او ابتدائی پلانو او ارتباط یی یواځی دولتي ساحه کښی دودانولو فعالیتو پوری چه دجوړونی لاند ی دیاو دراتلونکو پلانواساس کنل کیږی ډیر وو .

ملی اقتصاد اوس نسبتاً ژوندی شو ی او ددی توان لریچه دیر انداز وسرمایه گذاری و کړی سخی ته داقتصاد راایستل د دوهم پنځه کلن بلان له هد فو څخه دی .

سره ددغه ابتدائي هدف.دو هم پنځه کلن پلان کښي دملي عايداتونمواووده دنفوسو دزياتوالي په ظر کښي سا تلو سره ټر نظر لا ندې .

زرا عنی تولیدات به تردی اندازی ډیرشی چهدنفوسواو عایداتو دزیاتوالی اضافی تفاضاوی به دصادراتو دچټګ پر مخنگ دتقاضاووغوند ی پوره کړی . صنعتی انکشا ، بهداداری او تخنیکی اشخاصو دروزنی سرهیوځای ترغیب اوسره تشویق شی

دوهم پلان کښی دملی عا یداتو دکال ۸ فیصد زیاتوالی په نظر کښی نیول شوی دی اوداانداز ترهغی اندازی چه لمړ ی پلان کښی تعین شوی و ډېره جگه ده دی پلان کښی دلومړی پلان په نسبت پنځه ځله ډیره سرمایه گذاری دنظر لاندی نیول شوی ده .

شخصی تشبئا تو ته ملی انکشاف کښی خورا مهم رول تخصیص شویدی. او دا پدی اساس بنا شوی چه شخصی ساحی تعهد کړی اودایی منلی ده چه ملی پلان کښی به ډیر ه اوقیمت داره سرخه اخلی اوددولتی ساحی سره به خپل فعالیتونهٔ هم آهنگ کوی.

لنډه داچه صنعت ، برښنا او کانو ، کرهڼهاو اوبولو ، حملاونقل اومنجا براتو ، دولنی تصدیو، ښاروالیو ، روغنیا اوپو هنه اوسر و ی گولو او څیړ نو کښی سرمایه گذاری به۶ر۲۷ ۰/۰ ۳۲،۳ ۳۲، ۳۹ ۰/۰ ۳۹ ۰/۰ ۳۲ ۲۲،۵۰/۰ ، او ۱ر ۰ /۰ وی ۰

دهیو ادستمتی آول تو لیدان به نژدی ۳۷۵ ٪ زیات شی . اوزراعتی تولیدان به محمالته ۳۵ ٪ زیان شی دسر مایی جو پرولود پا ره ټوله سرمایه گذاری به گذاری به تقریباً ۲۵ ٪ زیاته شی اوددولت ټوله سرمایه گذاری کښی ۱۹۳۹ ٪ زیاتوالی داشی. دټولو کلی والو، لومړ نیو ، منځنیو اوثانوی بنوونځیو شمیر به ۱۳۱۵ به ۱۳۱۹ به ۱۸۰۹ ته زیان شی اودمسلکی بنوونځیو شمیر به ۱۳۵۵ ته ۱۹۵۹ ته جگشی . اوددوغتونو نوشمیر به ۳۹ ٪ زیان شی او دبستر وشمیر به ۱۵ ٪ ته جگ شی دخارجی تجارت په حصه کښی داسی اټکل شوی ده چه دخارجی معاملاتو ارز بنت به ۱۶۹ ٪ زیان شی اودان به ۱۶۹ ٪ زیان شی اودانه پروگر امو کښی نیول شویده چه ملی عایدان به ۲۷ ٪ لوپشی . ( پورتنی ارقام ددوستو ملتونو دمرستو مطابق چه زمونز په انکشافی پروگر امو کښی یی کوی د تغیرو پدی) .

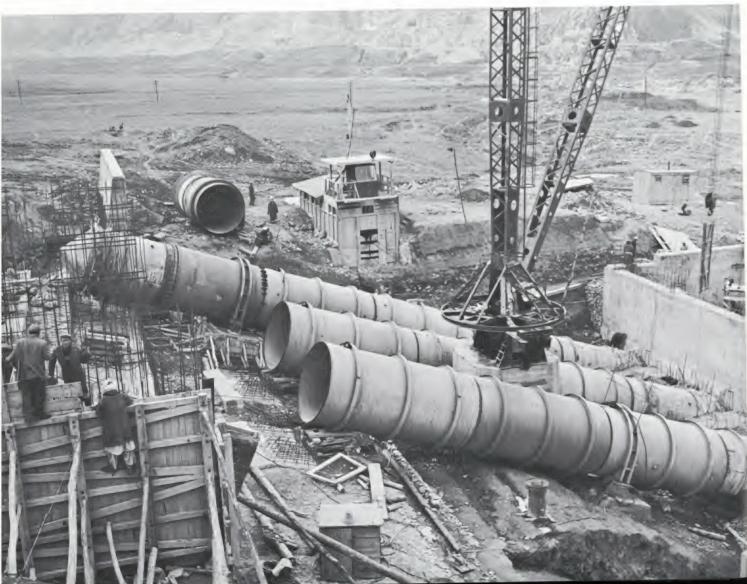
هغه قیمت دار اودیادونی و پ تجربی چه دلومړنی پنځه کلن اجتماعی اواقتصادی پلان دتطبیق څخه لاس ته راغلی دی دهغو موفقیتونوسره سره چه بشپړشوی دی هغه اساسات تشکیلوی چه د دوهم پنځه کلن پلان جوړول په هغی بناشوی دی.

دتاریخی واقعاتو فشار دافغانستان و گړی سره یولاس کړیدی چه داوسینو کمبوتونو دپوره کو لو دپاره چه دتیروخت څخه راپاتی شویدی بومتحد منظور لری . دښی اوهوښیازی خوشی بینۍ په رڼاکښی مونز خپل راتلونکی وخت ته په اطمینان او اعتماد سره وړاندی گورو



The Ghori hydro-electric plant.







Torghundi-Kandahar concrete highway will give new impetus to national and international commerce and traffic.

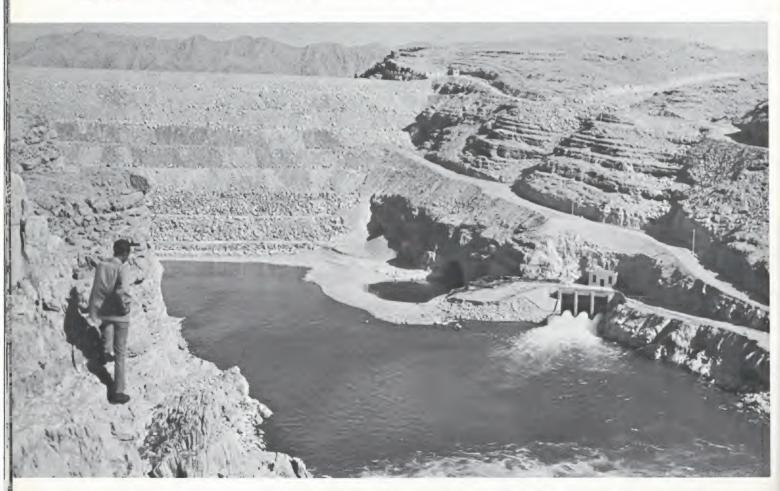
دتور غونهی اوقند هارد کانکریت سړك به ملی اوبين المللی تجارت او ترافيك تهنوی قوت ورکړی .

Railhead at Torghandi.



Kajakai and Arghandab storage dams will be tapped for power development.

دكجكى اوارغنداب بندونه به دبرق دانرجۍ دپراختيا دپاره په كار واچول شي .





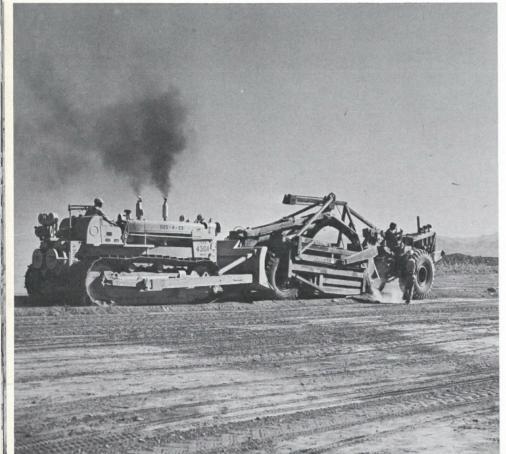
The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kilometer tunnel through the Hindu Kush mountains at Salang will shorten the route to the north by 200 kilometers.

## افغانی کار گران په پکتیا کښی





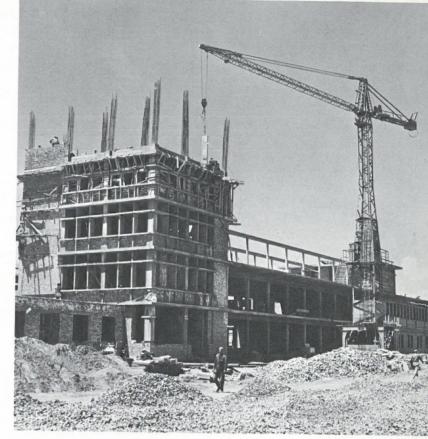
Civil Aviation headquarters. دملکی هوایی ریاست.



Herat country airport, one of many under construction.
دهرات هوایی میدان د جو ډیدلو په حالت کښی دی .

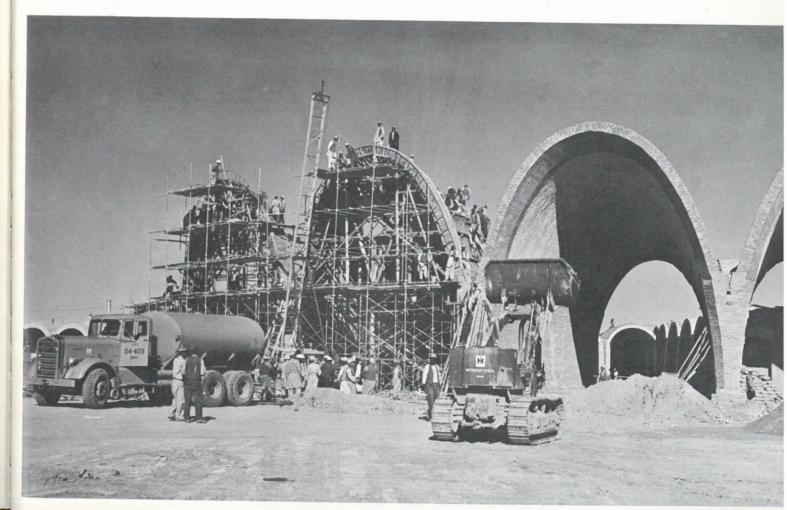
Kabul Airport passenger terminal.

د کابل دهوایی میدان ترمینل



Kandahar International Airport passenger terminal.

دقند هار دبين المللي ميدان ترمينل.





Habibia, one of the modern secondary schools.

دحبيبيي ښوونځي چه دثانوي خورا عصري . ښوونځيو څخه د ي .



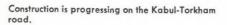
New hospitals such as this are planned.

ددغه روغتون غوندی عصری شفاخانی طرح شوی دی .



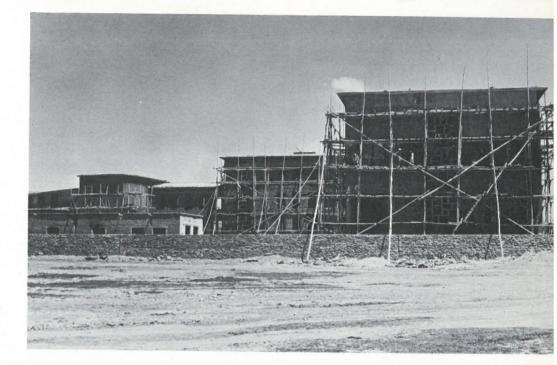
Kandahar fruit processing plant will have a capacity of 32,000 tons annually.

دقندهار دمیوی فابریکه به کال کښی د۳۲۰۰۰ ټنو ظرفیت و لری.

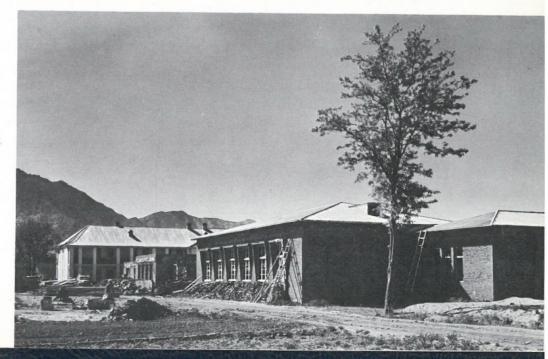


د کابل اوتورخم دسرك جوړونه مخ په وړاندى درومى .





New Public Health center دعامه روغتیا نوی مرکز .



Vocational Agricultural school.

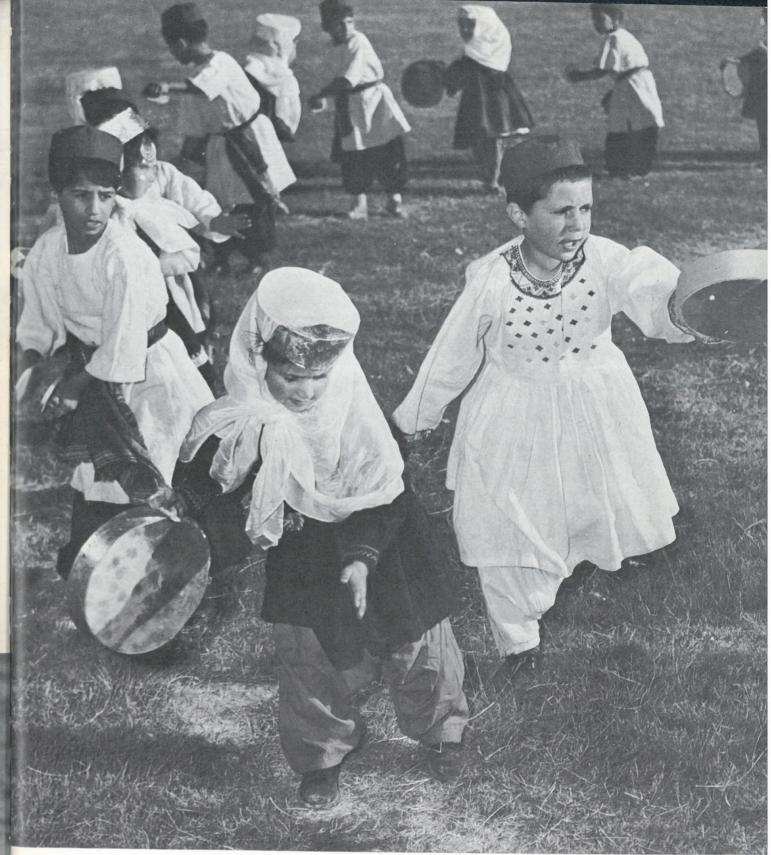
دکرهنی مسلکی ښو و نځی



The King and the men of tomorrow.







Happy children ushering in a bright future.



#### CHRONOLOGY

3,000-2,500 B.C.  Early Aryan settlers in Bakhtar, (Mazar-i-Shareef, Qataghan, Badakhshan and Maimana in Northern Afghanistan).  2,500-1,800 B.C.  Aryans spreading west to Persia, South and East beyond the Hindukush in to Northern India and beyond.  The powerful kingdom of the Aryans at Bukhdi (Balkh) Paishdadis, Kawa, Haspa, etc. Spitama Zarathusthra (Zoroaster) in Bukhdi, during the reign of Gushtuspa.  Alexander in Aryana (ancient Afghanistan).  Deodotus and Hellenic dynasties.  Helleucles, the last of the Hellenic kings of Bukhdi was forced by advancing Cythians to organize a new kingdom in Kapisa (Kapichi) South of the Hindukush near Kabul.  Kajula Kadphises lays the foundation of the Kushan dynasty in northern Afghanistan.  Kanishka, the great, the third Kushan King, extends his sway to trans-Indus and trans-Oxus. Art flourishes and Bakhtari language form the basis of the modern languages of Afghanistan.  The downfall of the Kushans and the rise of the Kaidadis or Little Kushans.  Yaphalites in Aryana.  Buddist missionaries from Kapichi (Kapisa—near Kabul) travel through China to the island of Victoria in Vancouver, B.C., and proceed to Yucatan Penninsula in Mexico.  Ratbils and the kingdom of Kabul.  Transfer of power to Kabul Shahan.  Yagub Lais Safari and the Muslim Kingdom of Aryana which is then called Khorasan.  Emergence of the Samanids.  Sultan Mahmud of Ghazi the great patron of art annexes Persia, most of Pakistan—India, part of trans-oxonia. Ghuzni becomes the great center of art and culture in the East.  The Ghori dynasty builds an empire beyond Afghanistan, in India.  Mongol hordes and the cataclysm that destroyed many cities in Afghanistan at the hand of notorious Genghis Khan.  1405-1519  The Drilliant era of art and culture under the Timurids of Herat, Behzad Herawi (Rafaell of the East) achieves the zenith in miniature painting.  Baber, the founder of the Moghul dynasty who built an empire in India, selects Afghanistan as the center of his operation against the sub-continent of India.  Ho	50,000-30,000 B.C.	Remains of Stone Age civilization found in Northern Afghanistan at Auq Kaprak, Dadil valley and Qara Kamar.		
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The downfall of the Kushans and the rise of the Kaidadis or Little Kushans. Yaphalites in Aryana. Buddist missionaries from Kapichi (Kapisa—near Kabul) travel through China to the island of Victoria in Vancouver, B.C., and proceed to Yucatan Penninsula in Mexico. Ratbils and the kingdom of Kabul. Transfer of power to Kabul Shahan. Yaqub Lais Safari and the Muslim Kingdom of Aryana which is then called Khorasan. Emergence of the Samanids. The Ghaznawids. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazi the great patron of art annexes Persia, most of Pakistan—India, part of trans-oxonia. Ghuzni becomes the great center of art and culture in the East. The Ghori dynasty builds an empire beyond Afghanistan, in India. Mongol hordes and the cataclysm that destroyed many cities in Afghanistan at the hand of notorious Genghis Khan. The brilliant era of art and culture under the Timurids of Herat, Behzad Herawi (Rafaell of the East) achieves the zenith in miniature painting. Baber, the founder of the Moghul dynasty who built an empire in India, selects Afghanistan as the center of his operation against the sub-continent of India. Hotakis of Kandahar conquer Persia. Khorasan under Ahmad Shah Durani (Abdali) is henceforth known as Afghanistan. Ahmadshah annexes part of Persia, all of Western Pakistan, part of India and transoxonia to Afghanistan (Afghanistan' Pashtuistan). The Barickzais (Mohammedzais) come face to face with expanding British Empire and in three wars (1838, 1878-80, and 1919) succeed to protect Afghan Independence but part of the Afghan territory is lost. His Late Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah (Mohammedzai) ascends the throne as constitutional monarch. H. M. Mahammed Zahir Shah ascends the throne and energetically leads the country	127-160	trans-Oxus. Art flourishes and Bakhtari language form the basis of the modern lan-		
425 Yaphalites in Aryana. 436 Buddist missionaries from Kapichi (Kapisa—near Kabul) travel through China to the island of Victoria in Vancouver, B.C., and proceed to Yucatan Penninsula in Mexico. 437 Ratbils and the kingdom of Kabul. 438 Transfer of power to Kabul Shahan. 439 Yaqub Lais Safari and the Muslim Kingdom of Aryana which is then called Khorasan. 437 Emergence of the Samanids. 439 Emergence of the Samanids. 430 The Ghaznawids. 430 Sultan Mahmud of Ghazi the great patron of art annexes Persia, most of Pakistan—India, part of trans-oxonia. Ghuzni becomes the great center of art and culture in the East. 431 The Ghori dynasty builds an empire beyond Afghanistan, in India. 430 Mongol hordes and the cataclysm that destroyed many cities in Afghanistan at the hand of notorious Genghis Khan. 430 The brilliant era of art and culture under the Timurids of Herat, Behzad Herawi (Rafaell of the East) achieves the zenith in miniature painting. 430 Baber, the founder of the Moghul dynasty who built an empire in India, selects Afghanistan as the center of his operation against the sub-continent of India. 431 Hotakis of Kandahar conquer Persia. 433 Khorasan under Ahmad Shah Durani (Abdali) is henceforth known as Afghanistan. 434 Ahmadshah annexes part of Persia, all of Western Pakistan, part of India and trans-oxonia to Afghanistan (Afghanistan' Pashtuistan). 434 The Barickzais (Mohammedzais) come face to face with expanding British Empire and in three wars (1838, 1878-80, and 1919) succeed to protect Afghan Independence but part of the Afghan territory is lost. 435 His Late Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah (Mohammedzai) ascends the throne as constitutional monarch. 436 His Late Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah (Mohammedzail) leads the country	220			
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	1929-1933			
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# دافعانشان د تایخ سلسله

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: دافغانسان په شما لی برخو(آق کپر ك.در.دادن، قره كمرا و درهٔ سوف) کښې دډېرې دپخواني دورېدآثا رومو جوديت	قبلالتاريخ
. و معاصل په د مو ستیرین ددور معاصردی ، یوانسان پیژ ندونکی ویلی دی چهدی سیمه کښی به دنیاندر تال انسان بقایا کشفشی -	دبن سريح
: منديگك كښيد كلكوليستيك ددورى د آثار وهوندل دمنديگك تمدن دبين النهرين اواباسين د تمدن هم عصر گڼل كين ي .	۰۰۰۰-۳۰۰۰ ق
: دافغا نستان شمال(با ختر ، د مزا ر ولایت ، قطفن ،بد خشان او میمنی) ته دآریائیا نوراتگِ.	r @ To T
: دياخته نه غرب، دهندو کش جنوب اودهندوستان شمال غرب ته داريا ئيانو خپريدل	د ۱۸۰۰ ق
: په بخدی(بلخ ) کښی د آریا ئی پیا وړی سلطنت تشکیل. پیشدادیان،کاوی، اسپه او ۱۰۰۰ق م کښی د <b>ز</b> رد شتظهور .	ه م ۱۰۰۰۲۰۰۰
: آریا نا (افغا نستان)ته دسکندر را تگ	۳۳۰–۳۲۸ ق
و دره ده تسر او به بلخ کشر دیو نا نو باختر ی دولت تشکیل .	۲۵۰۱۸-۱۱
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